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## \$610,000: annual cost per member of Congress

By Monty Hoyt  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington  
How much does it cost taxpayers to keep a senator or representative in Washington? Just his salary — \$42,500?

No — the average cost runs about \$610,000. The figure is reached by dividing the number of members of Congress (936) into the \$578 million budget for the legislative branch.

(If indirect costs are included, such as the Library of Congress, the Government Printing Office, and the Capitol architect, add nearly another \$400 million to the total — taking the average up to about \$1.3 million per legislator.)

Defending the amount, one congressional aide says: "The expense of Congress is a lot of money until you think what it is supposed to do. I think the legislative operation, basically, is understaffed and underfunded, especially when you consider that the entire budget for the Senate and the House of Representatives is not much more than the subsidies to the Defense Department's commissary [food] stores or the cost of three B-1 bombers."

There are clear guidelines on how much a congressman can spend. These costs, as outlined in the congressional handbook prepared by the Joint Committee on Congressional Operations, include:

- Salary — \$42,500.
- Staff and offices. Each House member is permitted up to 18 paid employees, a maximum staff allowance of \$204,720 per year, a three-room suite in the House office buildings in Washington, and three district offices in their home state. Local offices are provided in available federal buildings. When this is not possible, members are allowed from \$2,400 to \$6,000 per year for renting appropriate office space.
- Furniture and equipment. Complete office furnishings in Washington, including chairs, desks, leather couches, bookcases, file cabinets, refrigerators, and safes. On top of this, members have a total \$21,900 allowance to purchase and lease office equipment.
- Travel. Congressmen are given a travel allowance of 37 round trips per year to visit their home district, regardless of the distance; six extra round trips are allowed for staff members. This budget item runs more than \$25 million for the House and Senate, averaging more than \$47,000 per member.
- Communication allowances. Congressmen are given 25,000 minutes of long-distance phone calls per year, regardless of distance, or an equivalent 50,000 words in telegrams or cables.
- Franking. Congressmen have unlimited use of the mails as long as it is done for official, noncampaign purposes. Joint congressional mail costs budgeted for this year run \$38.7 million (averaging \$72,500 or some 725,000 pieces of first-class mail per member).

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## Peking cancels on wheat

But U.S. flour, bread prices likely to hold

By Judith Frutkin  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago  
Implications of China's contract cancellation to buy 22 million bushels of American wheat are:

- An immediate drop in U.S. prices Tuesday on the Chicago Board of Trade by five cents a bushel (down from \$3.90 a bushel at the close of trade Monday). But no significant price relief for the hard-pressed American consumer is seen, however.
- The impact on farmers and commodity traders alike will depress prices for a few days but offer no long-term change in the market. The cancellation probably will have little effect on Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz's call for all-out spring planting, experts say.
- An immediate and negative reaction from farmers. "The cancellation is going to mean an unfortunate softening of farm prices," said Weldon Barton, spokesman for the National Farmers Union.

"That's going to hurt farm income and it's going to discourage farmers. The administration has been putting all the emphasis on foreign trade, but it has not been willing to underwrite farm prices. . . . That says to farmers, 'You cannot depend on the export market to hold income up.'"

• A mild reaction by U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) officials in Washington, who say such cancellations are not uncommon. These officials say the U.S. commodity market will be affected slightly by the sale's cancellation.

United States officials also say the U.S. may never know the exact reasons why China cancelled.

The reactions came after the Chinese government this week canceled its contract to buy 22 million bushels — 601,000 tons — of American wheat.

The wheat had been scheduled for shipment starting next month and running through September, according to officials of Cook Industries, Inc., of Memphis, Tenn., a major grain trading company.

China had purchased 8 million tons of American wheat in the crop year which ended last June. As a result, China became the largest foreign buyer of American grain. The canceled grain represented approximately two-thirds of its wheat registered for shipment to China through 1978. The size of the cancellation can be related to the 1.7 billion bushel crop harvested in 1974.

According to economists and USDA officials, the reason for the cancellation may include a better wheat crop in China than officials there had expected and the fact that China purchased the wheat at a time when wheat was selling for \$5 a bushel. The price has since fallen.

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## Wilson goal—stronger links between East and West

By Dana Adams Schmidt  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington  
President Ford this week sits down to talk economics with a man who lectured on the subject at Oxford University at the age of 21.

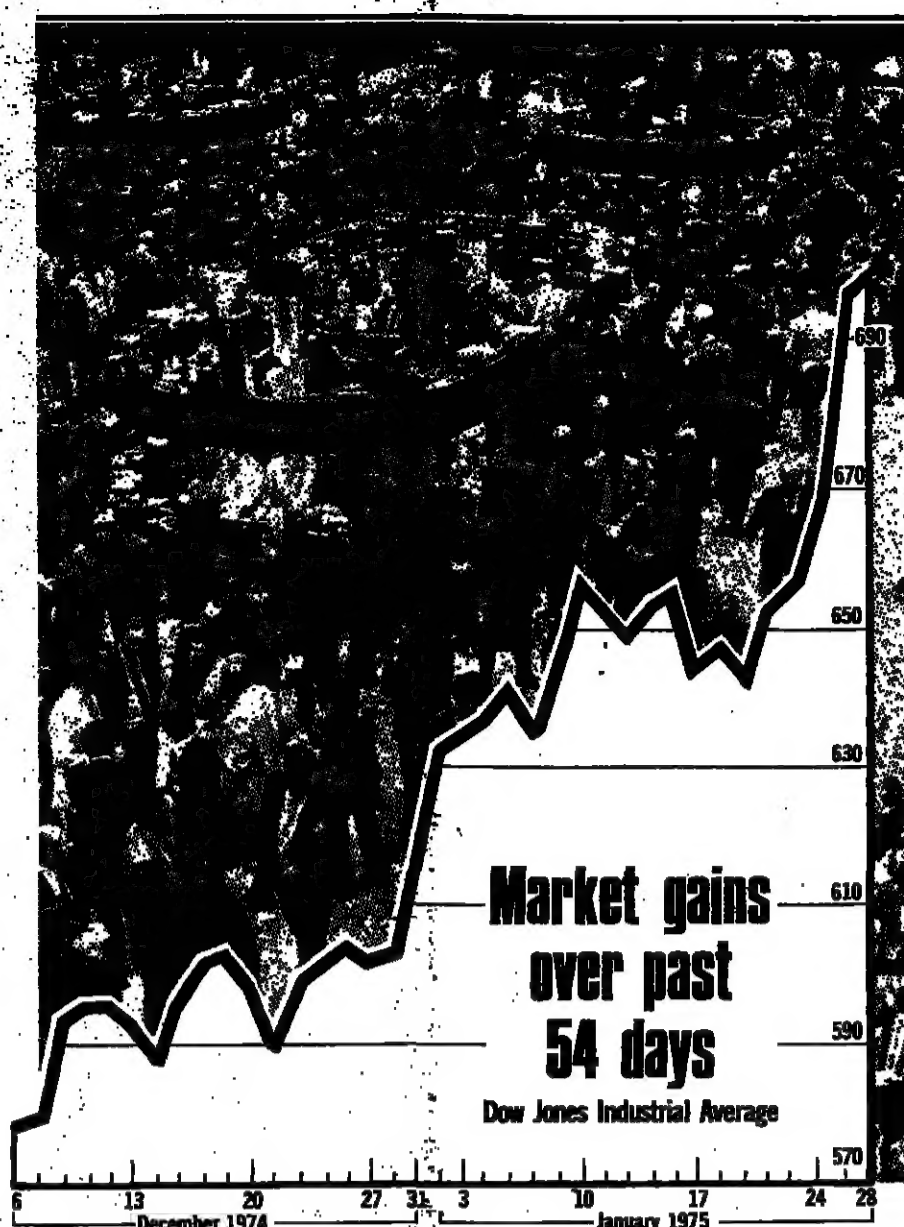
But rather than giving advice, Prime Minister Harold Wilson is likely to be seeking it — specifically, how the United States might help the ailing British economy.

Whether the hard-pressed U.S. can do anything at all remains to be seen. At the same time, the visit is a counterpoint to the recent U.S.-French summit meeting in Martigny — as well as a reminder that the so-called "special relationship" between London and Washington has not entirely disappeared.

### A go-between

Mr. Wilson sees himself as in some degree a go-between not only between Britain and the Soviet Union but between Europe, notably the Common Market, and the United States.

For President Ford, it will be another opportunity to get acquainted with a leading political figure. He has had visits of late from Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany and has met President Leonid of Italy, President Echevarria of Mexico, and Edward Gierak, Communist leader of Poland. On his way to meet Leonid I. Brezhnev of the Soviet Union, he met also with the Emperor and leading



Wall Street upturn to continue?

The stock market rally continued its second day after banks rushed to drop their lending rates and automakers sweetened sales with purchase-price rebate plans.

## Why the stock market took dramatic upturn

By Ron Scherer  
Financial correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

New York  
Behind Wall Street's dramatic upturn is a feeling by investors that interest rates in the United States will continue their rapid decline into the summer months.

The first day of the rally was mainly prompted, analysts think, by a stampede by banks to lower their prime interest rate (the minimum rate they charge their best customers) to 9 1/4 percent.

With momentum established, the market continued strong Tuesday, as a flood of buying orders threatened to set more records. After Monday's Dow Jones Industrials rose 28.05 points on volume of 32.1 million shares, the index was holding just below the 700 mark at this writing Tuesday.

Besides falling interest rates, the momentum for the market's drive has been provided by:

- A belief that automaker rebates are working, and auto sales once again have bounced back. There is an

old saying Wall Street veterans remember, "As General Motors goes, so goes the country."

• Pressure on the international front has eased with a moderation of positions by both Israel and Egypt.

• Both Congress and the President seem to be moving to get some form of tax rebate into the economy as quickly as possible.

Helping to ignite the rally was a favorable court ruling for International Business Machines Corporation (IBM). An appeals court reversed a 1973 trial-court finding that IBM had engaged in anti-trust violations; it also overturned \$259 million in damages awarded to Telex Corporation, which brought the suit.

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## Mideast peace still on tracks

Egypt, Israel try to escape 'client' roles

By Geoffrey Godsell  
Overseas news editor of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Egyptian President Sadat's current visit to France is a strand in one of the two main threads being painstakingly woven together in a pattern for peace in the Middle East. It should be seen alongside Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's simultaneous remark that "it is high time for the Soviet Union to stop ignoring Israel."

On the one hand, Mr. Sadat is moving — particularly through arms deals being explored in Paris — to lessen Egypt's dependence on the Soviet Union. On the other, Mr. Rabin is making a bid — less likely of early fulfillment — to lessen Israel's even greater and more exclusive dependence on the United States.

Together these moves should be seen as tactics whereby two of the principal antagonists are each, in their separate ways, trying to broaden the basis of their respective relationships with the superpowers to give themselves a more natural and easy relationship with the rest of the world.

Both Egypt and Israel would prefer not to be the exclusive client of either superpower. And while neither Egypt nor Israel is above exploiting its superpower patron, neither Egypt nor Israel enjoys being exploited by the superpowers as a client.

### Direct mediation

The ending of any such dependence on a single superpower is thus one of the two main threads in the peace-making fabric. The other is the currently less visible thread of direct mediation between the antagonists being handled by U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger. Dr. Kissinger is due in the Middle East for another round of on-the-spot diplomacy in the first half of next month.

These threads could snap at any time. And the pattern could be enormously complicated or even shattered if the thread of the Palestinians is forced into it at the wrong time — or held out too long. But behind the rhetoric and posturing of public figures the weaving of the pattern goes on.

Questions are being asked about this week's announcement that Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko will be visiting Cairo Feb. 3-6, just before Secretary Kissinger is expected in the Egyptian capital. Soviet party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev had

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By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer  
Percy cautions Israel

## Percy to Israel: be conciliatory

Says reluctance could cost Senate support

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington  
One longtime friend of Israel — Republican Sen. Charles H. Percy of Illinois — has made it clear that if Israel should start a pre-emptive war in the Mideast, it would not have his support.

The Senator, just back from several weeks of talking to leaders in the Mideast, says that Israel must realize that the "time is now" for being conciliatory, "for pulling back essentially to the 1967 lines."

"The Senator — meeting with a group of reporters over breakfast — said he supported the concept of maintaining Israel as a nation."

If the Arabs should start a new war and the Israelis should need U.S. troops, the United States should provide them, "with conditions."

"I would ask Soviet Russia to join in, together with other countries, to provide an international force" to help Israel under such circumstances, he said.

### Help for Arabs

Asked if the situation were turned around and the Arabs needed military help of this kind to resist an invading Israel, the Senator said he would support a similar international force to step in and help the Arabs.

But more than anything, the Senator was saying that an Israel reluctant to be conciliatory with the Arabs now — or an Israel that started a war — could no longer automatically count on the support of the Senate for providing additional military aid.

Under such circumstances, the Senator said he would say this to Israel: "Don't count on always having 70 senators" [supporting you]. "Don't count on an appropriation being proposed by the White House and automatically being increased in the Senate."

On another subject the Senator was asked for his views of dealing with the energy crisis: "I happen to believe we should have a stiff gasoline tax," he said. "Also, there should be an increase in tobacco and alcohol taxes."

## Why postage rates may go up

By Lucia Monat  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington  
One of the reasons Americans soon may be asked to pay 15 cents instead of 10 cents to mail a letter is that the U.S. Postal Service expects to lose about twice as much money this year as it did last year.

"We know there would be a deficit, but we didn't know it would be this high," concedes a Postal Service spokesman who estimates the fiscal 1975 deficit at roughly \$800 million to \$900 million.

The unexpected cost-hike is largely the result of a combination of steep fuel prices — affecting both the gas used in delivery trucks and in jets, forcing cutbacks in flights on which the U.S. mails had come to rely — and sharp cost-of-living increases built into labor contracts. The Postal Service is also in the middle of a large building program, and inflation has hit in that area, too.

Altogether, running the U.S. mails now is almost a \$15 billion a year business. There are those who question whether the break-even philosophy of the 1970 Postal Reorganization Act may have become an impossible dream.

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### Inflation batters fixed incomes

## American retirees abroad disillusioned

By Clayton Jones  
Staff writer of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Many elder Americans who have retired to such exotic spots as Mexico, Italy, and Spain's Costa del Sol are today watching the bloom fall from their economic rose.

These elderly expatriates find their Shangri-las no longer the real bargains they were only two or three years ago. Some are pulling up the stakes like economic refugees and heading to greener pastures.

Only in places such as Poland and a few Middle Eastern countries, where a U.S. social-security check each month can still go a long way, are American retirees finding they can beat high inflation rates and a devalued dollar.

In Italy, where over 42,000 retirees live on U.S. social security, a 26 percent inflation rate is making life difficult for Mrs. Margaret di Russo, who moved to Italy in August, 1973, with her husband, a retired New York advertising executive.

The couple had prepared for their retirement with thoroughness, spending a vacation in Italy studying prices.

The cost of meat and gasoline was twice that in the

states, and many manufactured goods were also more expensive, Mrs. di Russo found. But this did not deter them.

Now 18 months later the di Russos are watching the gradual erosion of their once-comfortable pension.

Except for family ties and a love of Italian life and culture they might have returned to America.

Medicare benefits do not generally apply overseas, adding one more bill for many retirees abroad. Separation from friends and loved ones often causes emotional strain. Tax and real-estate laws can complicate a foreigner's investment to live in a country.

According to the Social Security Administration, the number of elderly Americans venturing abroad slowed down in 1974. This followed a 14-year rise which doubled the number of Americans receiving U.S. benefits in other nations.

Many elderly expatriates are Americans who have returned to their native country after working in the United States and becoming eligible for social security.

The most popular retirement spot besides Canada is Mexico where Americans tend to congregate in the "golden ghettos" of either Guadalajara, Chapala, Cuernavaca, or San Miguel de Allende, and make friends with English-speaking Mexicans. \*Please turn to Page 4



UPI photo

### Wilson seeks U.S. advice?

officials of Japan and President Park of South Korea.

### De Gaulle proposal

When Charles De Gaulle was President of France, he approached President Eisenhower with the idea that France, Britain, and the United States should unite in a kind of cartel that would dominate the politics of the West. But he was rebuffed at the time.

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## Meeting of foreign ministers with Kissinger cancelled Latin America stands up to U.S.

By James Nelson Goodsell  
Latin America correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Rio de Janeiro  
Washington is fast discovering that Latin America is no longer in its hip pocket.

Latest evidence is the mounting fury of hemisphere anger over terms of the new United States trade act that culminated this week in suspension of the scheduled meeting of Latin American foreign ministers with Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger.

That session, scheduled for late March in Buenos Aires, was hailed by Washington as an opportunity to further Dr. Kissinger's much touted "new dialogue" between Latin America and the United States.

The United States clearly wanted the meeting. In fact, Dr. Kissinger had scheduled a brief February visit to Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru, and Venezuela to lay the groundwork for the Buenos Aires meeting. Now that trip is also off — with Washington announcing its postponement within hours of the Argentine decision to suspend the foreign ministers' meeting.

### Trade bill precipitated

In announcing his government's decision as host nation, Argentine Foreign Minister Alberto J. Vignos said the action was prompted by the "tense situation" brought about by Washington's new foreign trade bill. Suspension of the meeting is, in some measure, a diplomatic victory for Venezuela, which had announced it was unlikely to attend because of the "discriminatory" language in the trade bill.

Venezuela, along with other Latin American nations, specifically criticizes provisions in the bill that permit the United States president to deny preferential treatment to nations nationalizing U.S. property without "adequately" compensating the owners or joining associations to block raw material shipments in order to drive up prices for the products on the world market.

Venezuela is about to nationalize United States oil interests and has assisted Central American nations in holding back a portion of their coffee crop to await higher prices.

### Violation alleged

The government of President Carlos Andres Perez in Caracas, along with governments in other Latin American countries, argues that Washington's trade bill is in violation of charter provisions of the Organization of American States (OAS) that were ratified by the U.S. Congress.

Specifically, the OAS charter forbids "coercive measures of an economic nature" by one member nation against another member state.

Some U.S. officials suggest that Venezuela's support of Central American action in withholding coffee production from the market may well also constitute a violation of the OAS charter. But Venezuela and other Latin American nations do not see it that way.

Their primary concern at the moment is the trade bill which was passed by Congress in December and signed into law by President Ford, who announced he had some reservations about specific provisions in the measure.

The mounting fury of Latin American protest over the measure has included virtually every nation in the area, with Ecuador, Peru, Chile, Colombia, and Mexico joining Venezuela in issuing major denunciations of the U.S. law.

Even Brazil, long considered Washington's closest ally in Latin America, is unhappy over the trade bill.

Foreign Ministry officials privately talk of their "uneasiness" concerning the trade law, wondering, as one phrased it, "just how will Washington implement the measure, for it seems to give the president carte blanche to wage trade war."

Newspaper, radio, and television comment here also has been angry and determined. "It smacks of the old-style big stick diplomacy," a television commentator said, referring to the diplomatic practices of President Theodore Roosevelt 70 years ago.

"Washington may not be aware that we are no longer the people next door who can be ignored," this same commentator said.



By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

Kissinger: setback

## Viet-aid support wanes in Congress

Ford's \$300 million request nears shoals

By Robert P. Hey  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington  
Rising congressional opposition makes it increasingly unlikely that the United States will give South Vietnam the additional \$300 million in aid that the Ford administration is about to ask from Congress.

This prospect comes as the Paris accord passes its second birthday with fighting heavy in South Vietnam. Military analysts expect several months of continued military pressure from the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese during the current dry-weather season.

Meanwhile, the South Vietnamese appeal to the United States for more military aid with which to repel the pressure.

But Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana says that Senate opposition to the \$300 million military-aid proposal has grown in the weeks since the idea first was floated. Never popular, the plan now really is "in trouble" in Congress, he says.

A key Republican source puts it more bluntly: "I would say flatly you would not get it through the Senate."

This source amplifies: "On the Republican side, you've got 23 votes" for the proposal, out of the 38 Republican senators. "And you're not going to pick up more than 10 or 15 at the most on the Democratic side. The votes simply aren't there."

The aide of one Republican senator who might be persuaded to support the increased aid request says candidly: "Opposition is building, and I don't think it's going anywhere at this point. . . . At one time I thought you'd get it through the House; now I doubt it."

## U.S. airlines bid for youth fares again

By George Moneyham  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

New York  
Air fares between the United States and Europe may be lower for many travelers this spring and summer — if government regulatory agencies approve.

International airlines want to restore a cut-rate youth fare between the continents, and travelers of all

ages will benefit from an advance-purchase discount that will lower fares on eight-day excursions booked 60 days in advance.

Behind the airlines' move is an acute awareness in the industry that travel between the U.S. and Europe has dropped more than 6 percent in the last year.

The only bright spot in the otherwise gloomy travel statistics for the last 12 months, according to airline officials, has been an increase in the number of eight-day excursion bookings.

Is this discrimination?  
A key question is whether restoration of youth fares discriminates against older travelers. The Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB) has indicated in the past that they do, and the regulatory agency's contention that they are not "fair" was a major factor in youth fares being discontinued in December, 1973.

Linking the proposed youth fares with the lower eight-day excursion fares for all ages is an apparent attempt to convince the government agencies here and in Europe that the airlines are not attempting to discriminate against older travelers.

Under the plan, youth between 12 and 21 years old can travel round-trip between New York and London for \$458 in summer, fall, and spring, \$410 in winter.

## Poll tallies police gripes about TV

By the Associated Press

Pomona, N.J.

Most policemen feel they are getting a bum rap from television police shows. Their gripe is not that the shows make cops look bad, but that they make them look too good.

That is the conclusion of a three-month study by Stockton State College Prof. Alan Arcuri, who surveyed the attitudes of more than 800 local and state policemen from 26 departments throughout south Jersey.

"The shows right now are too slick, too James Bondish," said the political science professor, who teaches a course called "The Politics of Law Enforcement."

Nearly 64 percent of the police said the shows "lead the public to expect too much from police." Another 12 percent said the shows lower respect for police, while only 1 percent felt they enhanced the stature of police.

In a somewhat contradictory vein, 58.4 percent responded to another question that the shows "do encourage public support of police."

But the thrust of the officers' comments was directed against the depiction of cops as supermen.

"The public gets the picture that cops are gods," said one of the policemen cited anonymously in Professor Arcuri's 22-page study. "The average patrolman on the street may become involved in one homicide investigation in his career, but cover 5,000 accidents. . . . He will probably never fire his weapon in anger in his entire career."

One complained: "The public gets the impression that you can take fingerprints off water."

## "You can really get involved."

Sponsors report from around the country . . .

Castalia, Ohio—Sandy Prout, speaking for the St. John's United Church High School Class: "You can really get involved. It's a person-to-person relationship."

Her class is sponsoring a needy 13-year-old boy in Taiwan.

Seeley, Wisconsin—Emily Kochalka writes about her women's club sponsorship of a boy in the Philippines: "Our little lad warms all our hearts and makes us feel so proud that we are helping him. The warmth one gets from knowing you are helping a child is indescribable. Corresponding with the boy has brought home to us club members that we have so much—and children in other countries have so little by comparison."

"When the club sent Nestor \$5.00 for his birthday, we later got a reply stating that the \$5.00 meant 'the very best birthday I have ever had in my life.'"

Carlisle, Kentucky—Joseph H. Conley, project chairman for the Jaycees, expresses it this way in writing about a 12-year-old boy in Ecuador: "His improvement in health, grades, personality, activities during the period of this sponsorship has been remarkable. This is most satisfying to us."

Castledown, Virginia—William A. White writes: "God has been good to me. I think a person should appreciate this and share it."

Barre, Massachusetts—Glenn Stratton, American Problems Instructor at Quabbin Regional High School, feels the sponsorship by his class serves the dual purpose of helping the child and instructing the students: "Students realize that what we take for granted is considered luxury by others, and tend to appreciate their own situation more fully."

Byron, New York—Mrs. Fern Griffen, of the Presbyterian Women's Association, says this: "Satisfaction in knowing we are helping this girl (in Guatemala) and perhaps others in her family by lifting their burden a little. She is very thankful and that makes us glad to help. The letters we get from Norma are so friendly and loving it makes us feel we have a daughter just over the way and we love her."



Would you or your group like to share in this person-to-person way of helping a child? You can begin by filling out the coupon and sending it with your first monthly check for \$15.00.

You'll receive the child's photograph and information about the project where the child receives help. You may write to the child and the original letter will be sent to you, along with an English translation. (Housemothers or caseworkers help children unable to write.)

If you want the child to have a special gift on a holiday or his birthday, you may send a check and the whole amount will be forwarded to the child through our overseas staff, along with your instructions.

Won't you join the many sponsors who are finding a great satisfaction in this personalized way of helping deserving children?

Sponsors are urgently needed for children in: Brazil, India, Guatemala and Indonesia.

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I wish to sponsor a ☐ boy ☐ girl in

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pay \$15 a month. I enclose first payment of \$

Send me child's name, mailing address and picture.

I cannot sponsor a child but want to give \$

Please send me more information.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Member of International Union for Child Welfare, Geneva. Gifts are tax deductible. Canadians: Write 1407 Yonge, Toronto, 7. C17178

## ★ Congressmen cost \$610,000

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Stationery. Each member has a \$6,500 stationery allowance per session. Moreover, congressmen have complete printing services on hand where speeches, statements, and other materials can be run off at cost.

Other services range from a student-intern program (two interns allowed per year at \$1,000 each), to the U.S. Capitol Police and security guards (annual budget \$1.7 million), to private dining rooms.

Even with allowances, "anybody who is doing his job here, has to regularly dip into his own pockets to cover expenses," congressional assistants maintain.

## Iowa bill gives leeway in couples' name choice

By the Associated Press

Des Moines  
Married couples could buck tradition with the blessing of the law if they choose to use the woman's surname instead of the man's under a bill introduced in the Iowa Legislature. The measure submitted recently was sponsored by four freshmen representatives — all men.

It would allow couples to keep their individual names, adopt either the husband's or the wife's name, or use a combination of the two.

## Tug-of-war in UN: who will boss food council?

By David Anable  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

United Nations, N.Y.  
A crucial UN appointment that could affect the lives of millions of people has become entangled in an international tug-of-war.

The question is: Who is to become the chief executive officer of the secretariat of the World Food Council, the 36-nation body intended to give practical effect to the resolutions of last November's World Food Conference?

Is he to be a dynamic man of international stature who carries real political weight with national governments? Or is he to be simply a technical expert, a comparatively low-ranking coordinator of current programs?

A dispute is under way between supporters of these two diametrically different concepts of how powerful the World Food Council's chief executive should be and hence how effective the council itself may become in combating world hunger. It pits deeply held convictions and vested interests against one another.

### Vigorous boss

Currently acting as the council's temporary executive director is the unassuming but highly respected John Hannah, a former head of the U.S. Agency for International Development, who was hailed out of retirement to become deputy secretary-general of the Rome World Food Conference. Dr. Hannah is not expected to remain in office much beyond the first meeting of the council, which probably will take place in May or early June.

First choice of UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to fill the post more permanently was and is Maurice Strong, the vigorous boss of the UN environment program. Mr. Strong, a Canadian who has proved an effective top-level administrator as well as gaining considerable influence on the world scene, is backed enthusiastically by most developing countries, including the wealthy oil-producers.

### Mild technocrat

But Mr. Waldheim is obliged to consult on the appointment with the head of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Addeke Boerma, Dr. Boerma, not wishing to see FAO's influence diluted, is said to prefer appointment of a competent but mild technocrat such as Sartaj Aziz, a far lower-ranking FAO bureaucrat. Dr. Boerma appears determined that whoever takes charge of the World Food Council secretariat remains firmly under FAO authority.

Most West European governments, which are strongly represented in the Rome-based FAO, support the Boerma approach. The result of their efforts so far, is a hybrid World Food Council: It reports to the General Assembly, but its secretariat is drawn from "within the framework of the FAO."

### Kissinger open-minded

U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who first proposed the World Food Conference, is described



AP photo

Strong: Waldheim's choice

as open-minded about a broad, strong mandate for the World Food Council and its chief executive, but is opposed in this view by U.S. Agriculture Secretary Earl L. Butts, who apparently backs the Boerma position.

One factor influencing the State Department is a desire to get the Soviets involved in the new council. The Soviets are not in FAO, and this is seen as an added reason for going beyond the traditional FAO orbit.

Dr. Boerma is due to return from his FAO post at the end of this year. If a prominent Westerner such as Mr. Strong is appointed to head the world Food Council, it is unlikely that Dr. Boerma's successor also can come from the West. Which position, it is asked, does the West put most store by?

### Resolution passed

Until the tug-of-war between the two opposing concepts of the council's role is resolved, Mr. Waldheim is left with a chicken and egg situation:

If he softens the terms of reference to the post in an attempt to mollify Dr. Boerma, he may alienate Mr. Strong. But if he sticks with broad terms of reference to the post he may retain Mr. Strong's interest while losing Dr. Boerma's cooperation.

The developing nations naturally favor a forceful personality to direct the day-to-day activities of the World Food Council.

An early sign of their enthusiasm was the resolution passed by the World Food Conference proposing an international fund for agricultural development. This was sponsored largely by members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) — thought to be the first positive move by OPEC to make such an international contribution.

But how much actual money is contributed will depend in part upon which concept for the council eventually wins. Hence far more than mere personalities is at stake. For hard cash, from \$1 billion to \$5 billion is essential if the whole approach to world food production is to be reshaped.

## Political questions swirl in post-election Thailand

By Daniel Southerland  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Bangkok, Thailand  
"Confusion!" said the headline in a Bangkok newspaper, and that seemed to sum up the immediate post-election view of Thailand's political situation.

This Southeast Asian country is in the grip of great uncertainty as Thai politicians close up for consultations in an attempt to form a new government.

Although the strongest likelihood at the moment is that a new government will emerge from a coalition of political parties, there are other possibilities as well. One is that Seni Pramot, leader of the Democrat Party, will try to form a minority government. The Democrat Party led the field in last Sunday's national election.

Some observers believe that Mr. Seni will fail to form a coalition and that several conservative parties, led by ex-military men, will band together with smaller splinter groups to create a coalition of their own.

There is concern that whatever government emerges will be based on such fragmented support that it will be hopelessly divided and unstable. No single party got an absolute majority in the election.

### Royal intervention?

One possibility is that the current bargaining among the politicians will degenerate into a deadlock. In that case, King Bhumibol Adulyadej might be forced to intervene, just as he did during the crisis which preceded the downfall of the old military regime in 1973.

Few consider it likely that the Thai military will disrupt Thailand's latest experiment in democracy in the immediate future. But if a weak government emerged from the current consultations and chaos were to follow, a sizable proportion of the population might come to welcome the return of a strong, authoritarian government. So the possibility of an eventual move by the military is not at all ruled out as something which could occur within the next few years.

In the meantime, some observers are convinced that "Thai pragmatism" will triumph in the end and that a group of political parties and splinter groups will somehow manage to form a viable government.

"If this were France, the whole thing would fall apart," said a Western diplomat. "But this is not France. It's Thailand."

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## Common Market accepts Comecon initiative

## East, West Europe agree to talk

By Eric Botwin  
Special correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

**Vladimir**  
The first exploratory discussions between senior officials of the West European Common Market and the East bloc Comecon organization are slated to take place early next month. A delegation from the Common Market will pay a three-day visit to Moscow to open the talks. The invitation to establish formal contact between the two economic

groupings had been extended by Comecon's secretary-general Nikolai Fadayev during an initial preliminary contact a little over a year ago.

The new talks will still represent an early stage en route to any ultimate agreement. A principal Common Market objective will be to clarify the new authority apparently recently conferred on the Comecon secretariat, which sits in Moscow, to negotiate on behalf of the member states.

Under this authority, Comecon now may conclude trade agreements with individual Western European or other

countries. This would seem to indicate an approach somewhat similar to the Common Market's own readiness to negotiate with individual East-bloc countries, though not with Comecon as an organizational whole.

## Smaller countries cool

This arrangement may suit the Soviets, but it appeals considerably less to the smaller Comecon countries, most of whom would prefer to negotiate with the Common Market on their own. Inevitably they are at a disadvantage because of their own organization's inherent structural problems.

Comecon cannot help but be dominated — as the Common Market is not — by a single, highly developed and industrialized, territorially immense superpower; while its other members are medium and smaller-sized states which, to varying degree, are still developing countries in the modern context.

In any case, it is quite unclear how far in practice Comecon will use its new authority. The Common Market's own approach will be extremely cautious.

"There are still many 'ifs' in the whole proposition," one East-West trade expert here said. "At this juncture, the most to be anticipated is, in time, finding some agreement on technical cooperation with Comecon, exchange of information and statistics, and joint studies."

If these first Moscow talks prove meaningful, a higher-level meeting will follow.

## A small landmark

The coming talks do in themselves constitute some kind of landmark in European economic relations.

However, even though Russia and the East Europeans might now evince added keenness for trade with Western Europe following the collapse of the U.S.-Soviet agreement, the actual

development of new intra-European trade has some built-in hurdles to overcome.

Government-to-government trade agreements with outside countries now may be negotiated by the Common Market Nine as a whole but not by individual member countries (though there is nothing to prevent Western private companies from making deals with East bloc government agencies as they always have.).

For Comecon, 1975 seems destined to be a crucial year in its efforts for integration — above all on the issue of the prices paid by the East Europeans for the Soviet raw materials and energy on which all are so heavily dependent.

Until next year, when the new five-year plans are due, these prices remain set according to world levels prevailing in 1969-70, which means the East Europeans have enjoyed prices much below world market costs. For their next plans, however, the much higher 1974 price level is likely to be the basis for charges made by the Russians.

## Dispute broadens

The East Europeans, arguing that prices involved in their exports to the U.S.S.R. have risen less than those for raw materials, would like 1973-74 to provide the basis, to cushion them against the full shock of last year's runaway increases.

On its side, Russia is pressing its allies for more investment in helping develop its industries. It has warned for a long time that there must be a substantial upward adjustment of its prices for raw materials.

Some concession or compromise seems likely, since Moscow is well aware that if its bill is pitched too steeply this could spell real economic crisis for its smaller allies — perhaps with political consequences of a kind already seen in Poland only a few years ago.

## Rockefeller really is a 'different' V-P

His biggest public problem is actually keeping out of headlines

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Nelson A. Rockefeller in a relatively few days has established himself as a "different" kind of Vice-President. Says one White House aide of the new No. 2 man:

"Here's a Vice-President who doesn't need to work to escape anonymity as most vice-presidents do. Instead, he's working hard not to get too much attention, to see to it that he doesn't grab a spotlight that belongs to the President."

By taking over as chairman of the President's committee to look into the CIA, the Vice-President has quickly moved into a major role.

Thus he inevitably is in the headlines. But in every public utterance Mr. Rockefeller seeks to make it clear that he is not and will not become a second power center.

## Formal duty minimal

He emphasizes, again and again, that the Vice-President has only one constitutional duty (to preside in the Senate) and that beyond that he can only do what the President asks him to do.

Why this shying away from power by a man who has been seeking and basking in power since the late 1950's?

The answers are these:

● The Vice-President is well-aware that he is being viewed with intense suspicion by right-wing Republicans, particularly by congressional conservatives.

These critics view Mr. Rockefeller as a "liberal." They are of the strong opinion that the Vice-President will soon use his position to "tilt" the administration leftward. Thus, Mr. Rockefeller is consciously trying to allay these right-wing fears by showing in every way possible that he will not be taking policy positions on his own.

● The Vice-President also is being particularly careful not to raise any suspicions on the part of the President by doing anything that might indicate he was going to "go his own way."

His aides say Mr. Rockefeller will continue to be "his own man" but that he is confident this is possible within the context of "being the President's man."

This is a difficult tightrope for Mr. Rockefeller to walk — but he is confident that he can do it by "talking out" any major differences with the President should they ever occur — and by not airing these differences publicly unless, as Mr. Rockefeller said on his latest CBS "Face the Nation" appearance, there might be "a moral issue of some kind."

● Finally, Mr. Rockefeller, after his long years in Albany, N.Y., feels like a "new boy" in town. He wants, and believes he deserves, some time to get settled in his new home here and to find out precisely what the President wants him to do.

After a while Mr. Rockefeller will — with experience — become more assertive, more the Rockefeller of old. But he intends to move very slowly and cautiously in that direction — never going so far as to indicate he has authority of his own, but only by that given to him by the President.

## Rural Washington county annoyed by Canadian influx

Rising numbers from British Columbia buy up land for recreation

By Frederic A. Morris  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Whatcom County, Wash.

In this northwest Washington border county of salmon canneries, logging gear, and dairy farms, a longstanding American-Canadian argument has been reversed.

Here Americans, not Canadians, are grumbling that their "cousins" across the boundary are wielding the power of the purse to infiltrate and dominate the economy of their neighbors.

In this sparsely populated county 90 miles north of Seattle, disgruntled Americans are complaining against an increasing number of Canadians flocking 30 miles south from overcrowded Vancouver, B.C., to buy "recreational homes" in fast-sprouting developments with names like Sudden Valley and Paradise Lakes.

different from anyone else. Canadians bring real estate profits, more property tax income, and business for retailers, others add.

"Personally, it's a help," declares grocer Dennis Finkbom, who says 50 percent of his summer customers are Canadians. After all, Americans have been buying land and companies and working in Canada for years, he adds.

But even Mr. Finkbom is troubled. "Too many people here could be a problem," he declares, glancing down the road to the "for sale" and "sold" signs on lots overlooking the clear blue Straits of Georgia.

But what Whatcom "old timers" see as new crowding, British Columbian shipwright Joe Discuso and his wife, Carmella, see as new space. Down for a Sunday of do-it-yourself floor installation in their new vacation home, they explain, a waterfront site in crowded, mountain-rimmed British Columbia would have been prohibitively expensive.

The average property price in Whatcom County is 30 percent lower than a comparable parcel in British Columbia.

## Caustic advice

Spurred on by land-development restrictions imposed by British Columbia's socialist government, last year's Canadian purchases south of the border accounted in dollar terms for almost one-third of all land transactions in Whatcom County, figures here show.

According to some residents here, a Canadian version of the "ugly American" can be found among the influx of weekend skiers from British Columbia who are said to crowd Americans off their own majestic slopes.

Canadians ignore the lower U.S. 55-m.p.h. speed limit, some Americans complain. And one unhappy letter-writer charged in a local newspaper that a summer influx of Canadian water skiers speeds along the coastal inlets following no "rules of boating etiquette."

As for solving the problem, the writer had some caustic advice: "Annex Whatcom County to Canada; they own most of it anyhow."

## Common refrain

The U.S. State Department calls this a matter for state and county regulation. But the issue of Canadian investment in Washington real estate will be one of the topics considered in a \$3 million research project authorized by President Ford last fall. Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D) of Washington played a major part in pushing for the inquiry into the effects of foreign investment on the American economy, to be done mainly by the Commerce Department.

To be sure, many perhaps most, Americans still welcome the flow of Canadian money, tourists, and even commuters living in Whatcom and working in Vancouver.

"It is the individual who counts," is the common refrain among Americans who say Canadians are no

## Let's go over this again — she's her own niece?

By the Associated Press

Ahlens, Texas

Sharon Strickland is her own niece, is a daughter to her younger brother, and is his sister to her niece and nephew.

The unusual family tree sprouted recently when Air Force Sgt. David E. Ervin learned he is being shipped to Japan in a few months.

But what to do with his two children, whose custody he gained in a recent divorce?

Sister Sharon had been helping Sergeant Ervin raise the children, but the Air Force said Miss Strickland could not accompany Sergeant Ervin and his children to Japan unless it could be shown she was single and, most important, Sergeant Ervin's legal dependent.

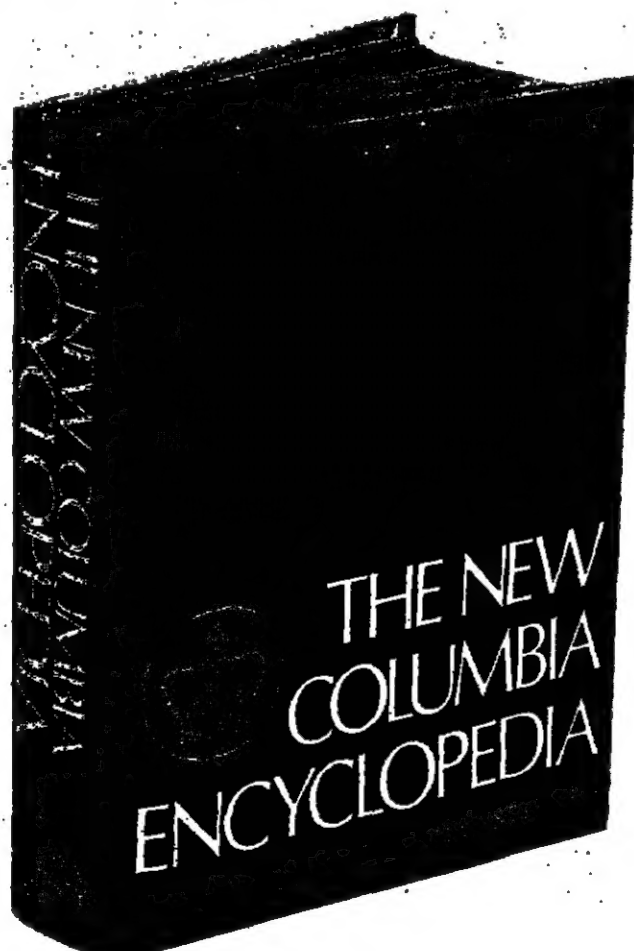
So, Sergeant Ervin went to court and petitioned for the adoption of Sharon, as his daughter.

District Court Judge Don Lane agreed the arrangement would benefit Sergeant Ervin's children and granted the adoption.

Now, Sergeant Ervin, his children, and his daughter-sister are packing for Japan.

One problem remains. If Sharon has children of her own, will they call Sergeant Ervin Uncle David or Grandpa?

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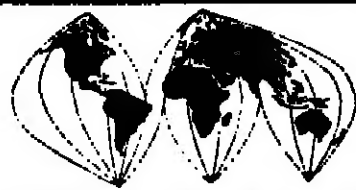
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# Inside the news—briefly

WITH ANALYSIS  
FROM MONITOR CORRESPONDENTS  
AROUND THE WORLD

## Kissinger meets press; sees hope in Mideast

Washington

Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger said Tuesday he sees some hope for a reconciliation of Egypt's desire for a partial pullback in Sinai and Israel's goal of peace with its Arab neighbors.



Henry A. Kissinger

In a wide-ranging press conference, Dr. Kissinger said:

- That he would travel to the Mideast soon, acknowledging he has lowered his own expectations of success, and that he is faced with "an extremely complex and dangerous situation."
- That cancellation of the Western hemisphere foreign ministers' meeting in Buenos Aires in March deals a setback for his hopes for a "new dialogue."
- That South Vietnam's ability to defend itself is the basic issue in the administration's request to Congress for \$300 million in additional military aid.
- That congressional tinkering with the day-to-day operations of U.S. foreign policy raised questions in the minds of foreign leaders about "the degree to which our commitments can be carried out."

## More bomb threats in Britain

London

British police closed off streets in central London for 90 minutes Tuesday while they searched for bombs after telephoned warnings. No bombs were found. Elsewhere police raided the homes of suspected Irish Republican Army (IRA) guerrillas in Britain in the wake of bomb explosions in London, Manchester, and Londonderry Monday. These explosions came as contacts were believed continuing between British officials and the IRA about reviving the 25-day truce in Northern

Ireland that covered Christmas and New Year's. These bombings are less likely to signal an end to the cease-fire efforts than to be aimed by the IRA (1) to remind the British that Britain itself could be hit hard — as London and Manchester were Monday — if the government does not extend the cease-fire on terms acceptable to the IRA; and (2) to get Britain to persuade the Irish Government in Dublin to intervene in the current hunger-strike of IRA prisoners in Irish jails.

## FBI curb urged on Congress files

Washington

Attorney General-designate Edward H. Levi suggested Tuesday that the FBI should stop keeping files of unsolicited allegations against members of Congress when the accusations have nothing to do with a criminal

investigation or background checks for appointment to other federal jobs.

"I oppose the maintenance of files which have no relevance and are not sufficiently closely connected with probable cause of crime being committed or connected with the investigation of a crime," he told the Senate Judiciary Committee during the second day of confirmation hearings on his nomination.

He said another reason for retaining information about members of Congress would be for use in reviewing their qualifications for appointment to executive branch jobs.

"I can't see any other justification for collecting information about members of Congress, or for that matter, citizens," Mr. Levi testified.

He repeated his commitment to try and draft guidelines to regulate FBI file-keeping but cautioned that he may discover "grey areas" where the guidelines must remain vague.

## Too much lunch in trash can

Camarillo, Calif.

An elementary school principal in this agricultural community became distressed by watching pupils toss most or part of their lunches into the garbage can.

To dramatize the waste, principal Jerry Moynihan gathered the pupils and teachers of Pleasant Valley school around a picnic table during a recent lunch hour. He dumped the contents of the nearest trash can onto the table.

Among other items, out rolled large, unpeeled oranges, shiny red apples with not a bit missing, and an assortment of neatly wrapped sandwiches.

Sixth grader Arlene Medina prepared the official inventory: There were 41 sandwiches, two burritos, two cartons of milk, two whole pieces of chicken, three bags of potato chips, 19 apples, 13 oranges, one piece of cake, a half can of chocolate pudding, four carrot pieces, a piece of Mexican bread, two small boxes of raisins, 19 pieces of candy, and 14 cookies.

After the demonstration, Mr. Moynihan sent a letter to the parents of his 430 pupils, itemizing what had been found. And teachers launched lessons on food waste and nutrition — a logical subject in the fertile rural area which grows tomatoes, strawberries, and lettuce.

He said the waste indicates that parents in the town 50 miles northwest of Los Angeles may be overpacking their children's lunch bags — or packing the wrong things. "Kids tend to eat the goodies first," then lose their appetites for sandwiches and fruit, Mr. Moynihan said.



## Peruvian conservationist wins \$50,000 award

Washington

Peru's leading conservationist, Felipe Benavides, has received the largest prize ever awarded for wildlife conservation at ceremonies in Washington Tuesday with President Ford and Vice-President Rockefeller.

The \$50,000 prize, the first awarded by the World Wildlife Fund through a gift from J. Paul Getty, cited Mr. Benavides' 20-year struggle to save the vicuña and other South American species from extinction, writes Monty Hoyt, Monitor correspondent. He was cited also for his pioneering work in getting the Peruvian Government to establish Manu National Park, the largest in South America.

Some 525 nominations from 42 countries were submitted for the honor.

## No. 1 in NFL draft is quarterback Bartkowski

New York

Steve Bartkowski, a University of California quarterback, was picked by the Atlanta Falcons Tuesday as the first selection in the National Football League's annual draft of college players.



Steve Bartkowski

Bartkowski seemed pleased to be selected by the Falcons and to be heading South, where, he said, "they take the game seriously and the fans have enthusiasm."

The Falcons obviously look forward to having the drop-back passer who broke Craig Morton's single-season California passing record by throwing for 2,580 yards and 12 touchdowns. Bartkowski is the first quarterback to be the No. 1 draft pick since Jim Plunkett of Stanford University was selected by the New England Patriots in 1971.

Randy White, a 6ft. 4in., 255-pound defensive lineman from the University of Maryland with exceptional speed,

became the No. 2 selection — going to the Dallas Cowboys.

Offensive guard Ken Huff, a 250-pound All-American from the University of North Carolina, was the third player chosen. He went to the Baltimore Colts. The Chicago Bears, picking fourth, selected 208-pound running back Walter Payton of Jackson State.

## Renoir painting traced to owner

London

Art experts here confirmed Tuesday the identity of the Renoir painting "Woman in a Flowered Hat," discovered during a raid on a London house, after it disappeared last year in transit to the United States.

The painting was found wrapped in blankets and without a frame. An empty frame was found in the United States last summer.

Its owner, Minneapolis lawyer Samuel Maslon, had unsuccessfully offered it for auction here for \$140,000. It was one of three paintings to vanish between London's Heathrow Airport and the United States last year.

## Ford cites ties linking policy and morality

Washington

President Ford said Tuesday separation of church and state "was never intended in my view to separate public morality from public policy."

In a speech prepared for a congressional breakfast sponsored by the National Religious Broadcasters, Mr. Ford recited the First Amendment to the Constitution and said it underscores in one sentence the interrelationship of basic rights.

"Freedom to exercise one's religion would be meaningless without freedom of speech and assembly," he said. "Without freedom of the press there could be neither religious books nor religious broadcasters."

Mr. Ford said he was told more than 40 million people listen to religious broadcasters in the United States and that their audience here and abroad was growing at the rate of 20 to 30 percent a year.

"This can be a tremendous force for good, for freedom and for peace," he said.

## MINI-BRIEFS

### Poll hits oil-import tax

Sixty percent of Americans would rather have gasoline rationing of a 10 cents a gallon tax than President Ford's tax on imported oil, according to the Harris poll. Among the 1,532 families surveyed, mandatory rationing was preferred 60 to 25 percent over an oil import tax, and 60 to 13 percent were in favor of a 10-cent-a-gallon gasoline tax. The others were undecided.

### Nixon-paper ruling due

The White House has asked court permission to send to former President Nixon a "quite substantial" number of papers belonging to him. White House counsel Philip W. Buchen said Monday in Washington. U.S. District Judge Charles R. Richey has announced that he will issue an order later this week on the over-all question of the ownership of presidential papers and documents — public and private.

### Turks study dispute bid

Turkey is studying a proposal from Greece that they should submit their dispute over Aegean oil to the World Court at The Hague, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said in Ankara Tuesday.

### Belgrade dissidents lose

Eight dissident Belgrade University lecturers were removed from teaching posts Tuesday, culminating a seven-year Communist Party campaign against them. The Serbian Legislature voted to suspend the eight indefinitely. The Yugoslav news agency Tanjug reported.

### Justice system praised

Clarence Lightner, the first black Mayor of Raleigh, N.C., says a jury verdict clearing his wife of a charge of conspiracy to receive stolen goods "should strengthen the faith of our people in the criminal-justice system." Mrs. Marguerite Lightner was acquitted Monday by an all-white jury of seven men and five women that deliberated less than two hours.

## ★ American retirees abroad disillusioned

Continued from Page 1

Americans are lured to Mexico by a good climate, the appeal of living in a foreign country close to home, and an inflation rate that is only just beginning to bring Mexican prices up to U.S. levels.

A 77-year-old American retiree living in Spain plans to move to Guadalajara, Mexico, next month.

"When I came to Spain 11 years ago you got 70 pesetas for \$1. And everything was much cheaper. Now you get 55 pesetas," said the economic refugee.

Still, Mexico's "Gringo Parks," called such for the scores of elderly Americans who sit and "watch the world go by," may be losing their bargain image as the number of Americans retiring there has not increased recently.

In Poland, however, the Polish Government is offering American retirees an economic haven. Pensioners receive 60 zlotys for their social-security dollar, not the tourist rate of 20.

The Polish Embassy in Washington, D.C., reports that even Americans not of Polish descent are streaming into the Communist country, bringing to over 6,000 the number of American retirees seeking economic relief there.

The favorable exchange rate in Poland makes a pension check take on generous dimensions: shoes for \$8 and a pound of sugar for 8 cents. Housing is also easier for Americans to find. And a healthy respect for elders in Poland makes life more meaningful for American retirees.

## MONITOR SURVEY

In Britain, American retirees struggled with an 18.8 inflation rate in 1974 and face a projected 25 percent rate in 1975. The best off are those who managed to buy houses or apartments during the '50s or early '60s, before the boom in property values saw buildings doubling in value every three or four years.

Today, because of the financial squeeze, property values have declined, but not to anywhere near pre-inflation prices.

Ireland actively promotes itself as a haven for pensioners because of lower prices and better housing. Irish officials see no slack in the number of American retirees living there.

Canada, Mexico, Italy, the Philippines, Greece, the United Kingdom, Spain, Israel, Sweden, and France rank as the nations with the most American retirees receiving U.S. benefits.

### How countries rank

The U.S. State Department ranks France and Sweden as the most expensive for its officials to live in and the Philippines and Italy as the least expensive. Cost-of-living allowances for U.S. officials in the capitals of those countries range from \$1,500 for a single person in the Philippines to \$3,700 in France.

In Spain, American retirees report rents are high and going up. Many are thinking of returning to the United States since inflation has hit an estimated 20 percent, according to bankers and business people who emphatically discount the official figure of 16 percent.

"I might as well fight inflation back home," said one returning American. "I feel one is better able to cope in one's own country."

Contributing to this survey: Richard Mowrer in Spain, O. Conrad Manley in Mexico, Takashi Oka in London, David Wiley in Italy.

## ★ Mideast peace effort

Continued from Page 1

scheduled a visit to Cairo in mid-January, but this was postponed indefinitely at the last moment. Now some are wondering whether Mr. Gromyko's February visit will complicate things for Secretary Kissinger as a mediator, as Mr. Brezhnev's visit had been expected to.

On the U.S. side, there is an inclination to believe that Mr. Gromyko's visit will make little difference. Mr. Gromyko's Cairo visit had been expected once Mr. Brezhnev had postponed his. And the Soviet Foreign Minister's talks with Egyptian leaders are unlikely to shift the commitment of the latter to at least one more round in Dr. Kissinger's step-by-step search for an Arab-Israeli settlement.

The most widely accepted view in informed Washington is that this Egyptian commitment was the main cause for Mr. Brezhnev's putting off his journey to Cairo.

If the Russians are put out with the Egyptians, President Sadat is no less put out with the Russians. In interviews with the French press and television before he arrived in Paris as President Giscard d'Estaing's guest, Mr. Sadat made it clear he was

disappointed the Russians had not been more generous in supplying arms to Egypt since the October war of 1973 and in letting Egypt defer installments in repaying Egyptian debts to the Soviet Union.

### Shopping for arms

While in Paris, Mr. Sadat is said to be trying to buy from the French — believed to be willing to sell — Mirage jet aircraft, the Crotale anti-missile system, and tanks. To pay for these, at least in part, Mr. Sadat has promises of cash from King Faisal of Saudi Arabia.

In Israel, the pro-government paper, Davar, spoke of Mr. Sadat's trying to use France in "his political games with the U.S. and the U.S.S.R." Yet Prime Minister Rabin, speaking in Eilat Jan. 27, said: "I would like to make it clear and simple. History cannot be rewound. We are ready for a peace treaty and to give back a lot of the territories we control. I will not specify where and how much."

Toasting President Sadat in Paris, French President Giscard said the chances for peace in the Middle East are "greater than ever."

## ★ Wilson goal—stronger links

Continued from Page 1

Now President Giscard d'Estaing has begun to restore the close relationship between France and the U.S. at a time when the special relationship between Britain and the U.S. is, perhaps not faded, but certainly less exclusive than it was in the early postwar years.

### Opportunity hinted

Some diplomats think there is an opportunity now for closer cooperation between the United States, Britain, and France, perhaps including West Germany and its actively pro-American Chancellor, Mr. Schmidt.

Britain and the United States still have three major agreements that imply intimate and confidential relationships:

1. An agreement on uses of atomic energy for mutual defense purposes signed in 1966 and recently renewed. Under this agreement Britain last May exploded an underground device at an American proving ground and Mr. Wilson had to defend himself as in the old days against charges that he was siding on the coattails of Uncle Sam.

2. A 1947 agreement on exchange of military information that still accounts for frequent appearances of British uniforms at the Pentagon.
3. A technical cooperation program in defense research signed in 1967.

### Connecticut doesn't want to lose Coast Guard Band

By the Associated Press

The 49-member Coast Guard Band will not be moved from its current New London, Conn., home until the end of 1976, if at all, U.S. Rep. Christopher Dodd (D) of Connecticut said recently.

Mr. Dodd, whose 2nd District includes New London, made the announcement after meeting with Adm. Owen Siler, Coast Guard commandant.

Mr. Dodd said he presented a petition signed by 2,500 eastern Connecticut residents urging the band be kept at the Coast Guard Academy in New London.

The band, which performs across the country, is the only armed services band not stationed in Washington.

## ★ Why market took dramatic upturn

Continued from Page 1

The market's almost frantic rise was its best level since late October, and the best rally the market has generated since September. In some aspects, analysts said, they had been expecting it.

The flames were in a large measure turned up by the Federal Reserve Board. The board recently lowered the discount rate, the rate at which banks can borrow money from the Federal Reserve Bank, and injected more money into banking circles by other means.

### Open to question

This stimulation combined with a sharp slackening in loan demand, prompted major banks to begin cutting their interest rates.

Whether or not this marks the end of the bear market that has been in effect since 1969 for many investors was open to question.

Market commentators noted that there was more optimism the Dow Jones average could rise to the 800 level within the next six months.

On the other hand, some analysts were saying the market "had not fully discounted all the bad news."

This week's bad news included a 1974 trade deficit of \$3.1 billion, worst since 1973.

On the positive side, Bob Wall of Inverness Counsel, an investment management firm says, "I think we have seen the lows. There is always the possibility after a sharp rally of some form of a setback. However, many investors have built up substantial cash positions and are finding the interest return is declining. Consequently, they feel under some pressure to restore a more normal balance in their portfolio by acquiring equities."

### Modestly bullish

Another optimist, Lee Garcia, a vice-president at AG Capital in Houston, with assets of \$2 billion, says, "I'm modestly bullish." Mr. Garcia cautions, however, that the market could "get ahead of itself." He still thinks the market will see an overall gain of about 25 percent for the year.

## ★ Peking cancels on wheat

Continued from Page 1

"This really has been blown out of proportion," said Clayton Yeutter, assistant secretary in the USDA. "Sales of this magnitude are canceled frequently."

"I would think the most important impact would be psychological," said Dr. Robert Wisner, economist at Iowa State University. "In the minds of farmers and exporters it will raise the possibility of more adequate grain

supplies in China. I think it will raise questions of possibility of further contract cancellations from China.

"An offsetting factor might be the possibility that additional wheat sales to Russia might take up part of the slack."

Last autumn, President Ford halted a \$500 million shipment to the Soviet Union of 34 million bushels of wheat and 81 million bushels of corn.

## Broadcasts from Tibet urge refugees to return

By Reuter

New Delhi  
Radio broadcasts from Lhasa, capital of Chinese-ruled Tibet, are appealing to Tibetan refugees in India, Sikkim, and Bhutan to leave their "life of misery" and return home.



# Iran—self-appointed guardian of the gulf

Iran has made itself the dominant power in the Persian Gulf since the withdrawal of the British in 1971. It is building new naval bases and has equipped itself with fleets of Hovercraft and helicopters to keep watch on everything that moves through the gulf, including the endless procession of oil tankers.

By Dana Adams Schmidt

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

## Bandar Abbas, Iran

Iran's new role as the dominant power in the Persian Gulf is daily becoming more tangible, and nowhere more than here in this booming port city.

The Iranians, directed by Shah Reza Pahlavi, are expanding this town of 800,000 persons into a metropolis of 1 million, with a steel plant intended to work for export and a new commercial and naval port.

It is Iran's new window on the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean, situated at the narrowest point of the Straits of Hormuz through which the oil tankers pass in endless procession, one every 15 minutes.

Construction of a more ambitious naval base has just started at Shah Bahar, about 60 miles from the Pakistan border, to represent Iranian power in the Indian Ocean. From there one may assume Iran will operate the half-dozen Spruance-class destroyers, the most advanced produced by the United States, which will be delivered in the late '70s to join Iran's present fleet of five old British and two American reconditioned destroyers.

## Rapid deterioration

But Bandar Abbas is the base for Iran's extraordinary fleet of a dozen British-built Hovercraft, which go scudding about the gulf on their cushions of air faster than any conventional ship. The Shah believes them ideally suited to the narrow waters of the gulf, even though these heavily saline waters cause rapid deterioration of the Hovercraft's rubber skirts and other parts. He has ordered more of them to keep watch over what goes in and what goes out of the gulf and make Iran the world's leading military Hovercraft power.

Backing them up is Iran's equally extraordinary fleet of helicopters — 150 strong, with 500 more on order from the Bell helicopter manufacturers in the United States. Bell has built the Shah the world's greatest helicopter training school near Isfahan, a treasure house of ancient Persian architectural and artistic treasures.

With the helicopters the Iranian armed

forces expect to maintain surveillance over everything that moves in the gulf, and in the rugged mountains of Iran as well. When I sailed down the Shatt al Arab recently with an Iraqi Government press party, an Iranian helicopter came up from behind Khorramshahr and circled close to the ship, doubtless with cameras clicking, to check the intentions of the Iraqi vessel.

## Officers fraternize

A few weeks later I scudded through the same waters from an Iranian Hovercraft base on the oil-refining island of Khark (where the strictly protected population of several hundred gazelles bound among the pipes and tanks). And a few days after that I flew with the Iranian Air Force in an executive-type jet from Bandar Abbas to the island of Abu Musa, which Iran has shared with the Arab sheikhdom of Sharjah since Britain withdrew from the gulf at the end of 1971.

The Iranians, who are building a Hovercraft pad and small port on the island, moved in by agreement with the Sheikh of Sharjah, and revenues from offshore oil wells are shared between Iran and Sharjah, while Iranian officers fraternize with the Sharjah police force. Yet Arab-Iranian relations on the island remain delicate.

It was perhaps symbolic that the Arab police chief declined to be photographed shaking hands with the Iranian base commander. And the Iranians do not encourage visits to the greater and lesser Tumb islands, which they seized over the objections of the Arab sheikh.

## Delicate situation

The delicate situation on the islands is representative of Arab feelings generally about Iran's swift assumption of the role of guardian of these narrow waters over which Britain had presided for the previous two centuries.

The Arabs especially are sensitive about the role being played by Iran in suppressing the leftist rebellion in Dhofar, the southern province of the Sultanate of Oman. Most are



By Joan Forbes, staff cartographer

not displeased by the fact that an Iranian unit of about 1,500 men, amply supplied with helicopters, is helping the British-officered Army of Sultan Qabus to contain and perhaps suppress the rebels supplied by the Soviet Union through southern Yemen. But they are apprehensive about seeing the Shah establish an Iranian presence on the Arab side of the gulf.

An adviser to the Sheikh of Abu Dhabi told this correspondent: "In the long run the Arab will never tolerate Iranian influence over an Arab land. They loom so large just now, but in larger terms the Arabs have more weakness and more manpower than Iran can ever muster. They would do well to curb their arrogance. This is the Arab, not the Persian, gulf."

Most arrogant in the eyes of the Arabs are Iranian plans to police shipping in the gulf for possible pollution of its waters. According to a bill before the Iranian Parliament, Iranian authorities, presumably working with Oman, would assume responsibility for preventing tankers from emptying their sludge-filled bilges in the gulf's shallow waters.

Equally delicate is the role of the U.S. in backing the Shah, whose influence radiates forcefully not only in Oman and the gulf but in the war being fought by the Kurds against Iraq to the north and in the Indian subcontinent.

The U.S., which already has base facilities for a token naval representation on the island

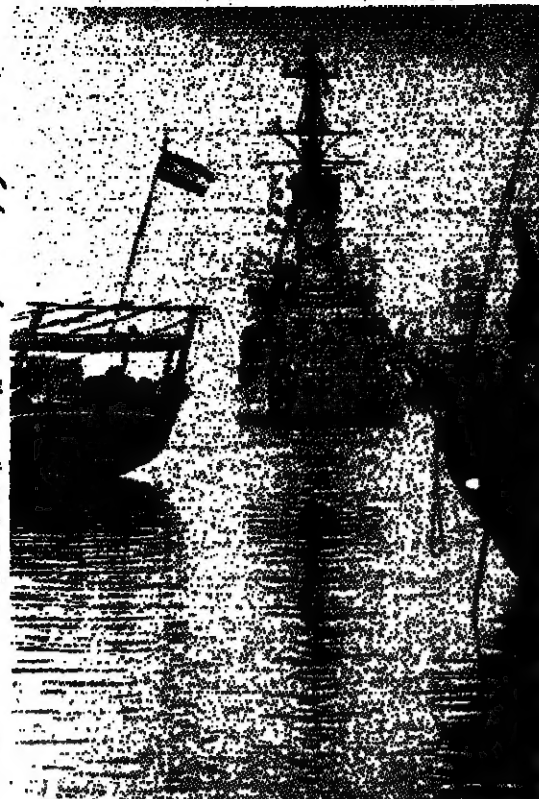
of Bahrain, is dickering for landing rights on the island of Masirah, a desolate place off the southern coast of Oman. While Sultan Qabus is said to be agreeable, the British, with whom the Americans would share the island's landing strip, still must give their consent. And some diplomats think it would be politically unwise thus to involve the U.S. in another military facility on Arab soil.

In the northern mountains of Iraq, the Kurdish rebels are checking the Iraqi Army's winter offensive with Iranian help.

## Bold move

While the tow-wire-guided anti-tank weapons used by the Kurds are said to come from France, a few score Iranians are reported to be operating 155-mm. American howitzers for the Kurds on Iraqi terrain. One aspect of this bold move is that the Iranians, under their agreements with the U.S., cannot turn over control of American-supplied weapons to any third party.

In the Indian subcontinent the Shah meanwhile has made himself a guarantor of the territorial integrity of Pakistan. He is concerned, as is the U.S., about Soviet and Afghan encouragement of a separatist movement among the Pushtun of Pakistan, and is also eager to help the Pakistanis check separatism, allegedly encouraged by India and Iraq, among the Baluchi tribes whose lands straddle the Pakistan-Iranian border.



USS Lawrence calls at Bandar Abbas



Building a Hovercraft pad on Abu Musa Island

## Federico Fellini

# Filmmaker who hates going to movies

He may well be the most famous, admired, and simply enjoyed movie director in the world, and his latest — 'Amarcord' — is reaping critical raves.



Fellini: 'non-revolutionary'

By David Sterritt

Film critic of The Christian Science Monitor

## New York

"La Dolce Vita," "8½," "Juliet of the Spirits," "La Strada," "Nights of Cabiria" . . . the list goes on and on, crammed with feisty Italian blockbusters. Their maker, Federico Fellini, might well be the most famous, and admired, and simply enjoyed movie director in all the world.

Since his work is behind the scenes, most Fellini fans have little idea what their favorite artist looks like. At best, they may have an image of Marcello Mastroianni floating hardily about their minds, since Mastroianni has starred in some of the best-known Fellini works (including the autobiographical "8½"). In fact, the filmmaker himself is a large, jovial, plain-featured man, more robust than his onscreen alter ego — with a scrupulously deadpan expression to abet the deep humor that strides forth with remarkable regularity.

## Publicity mill

Like most other film artists, however great, Fellini must occasionally bow to the pressures of the movie publicity mill. Often, this means traveling — galumphing from city to city, from country to country, explaining, explicating, soliloquizing, and generally calling attention to oneself and one's work. Such a tour recently brought Fellini to New York, a city he sees as a very Fellinian place — "that mixture of decadence and science fiction, carnival and cemetery, macabre and innocence, energy and oldness. . . ."

The purpose of the trip was to tout the latest Fellini epic, "Amarcord" — a colorful, eccentric, whimsically picturesque voyage into the boyhood memories of a provincially bred Italian. It's a deliberately unusual film, serving up large dollops of vintage Fellini imagery, yet wallowing lengthily in its own self-indulgent caprices. For myself, I appreciated it more at a second viewing, when the meanderings of its characters seemed less important than the sheer beauty of images. For Fellini, he seems delighted with it, and is openly pleased that many American critics agree with him.

After introducing me to his interpreter — "She helps with my English when I am lost, which is always" — Fellini began to expound on the curiously personal nature of his movies, which are compounded of fictional and autobiographical elements. "In part, 'Amarcord' is something that I have remembered. In part it's something that I have invented. But that means the same thing, because there is no difference between what has happened to me and what I have thought, or what I have dreamed." The important thing is not to determine if this is "the real life of Mr. Fellini," he goes on, but to respond to the "very personal, autobiographical point of view" of the film.

"Amarcord" wheels along freely because "every fantasy asks the author to be told in a certain kind of way," and this particular fantasy demanded an "open" and "difficult" structure. Yet Fellini insists that it is a "conventional" movie, since after all "everything is conventional. . . ."

People, says the filmmaker, "are always seeing things in a very conventional way. We are afraid of news. We don't want to be open. We want to

hear what we know, to see what we have seen, to read what we have read, to know what we know. We defend ourselves about new things; we don't accept. That is why real art is always revolutionary. It is against the old conventional laws. Real art is always very offensive because it offends our stupidity, our nearsightedness, our fear. We want to live in safety, we don't want to be disturbed. In many ways — in a political sense, a religious sense, an art sense. We don't want to know; we don't want to be free."

## First 'flop'

If "real art" must make people uncomfortable, why are Fellini films among the most popular ever made? "I don't think my pictures are very revolutionary," explains the director. "After all, I am not a very revolutionary type. I just try to communicate, and I feel I am using the normal, conventional, very recognizable way." Yet, he notes, his movies were not popular a few years ago. His first was "a flop" in Italy, and even the much-lauded "8½" was widely accepted only after years of "critics and explanations."

Fellini does not consider his audience when working on his films. "What is the audience anyway?" he asks, saying that all he can imagine is "an abstract image of a crowd." The real problems of filmmaking are practical, he notes — "The realization of your work . . . which color to put into this sequence, what kind of shoes to have this character wear, what is the rhythm of that scene, how can I express life and dreams. . . . To those very serious problems, if you add the problem of 'Will I be understood by the people of Boston or

Beirut,' you will be lost. . . . If you really want to communicate something, you will. . . ."

Fellini's communicative career has passed through many stages. He began as a cartoonist, and still acknowledges cartoons as an influence on his art. Among his favorites he lists "Popeye," "Krazy Kat," and "Dick Tracy. . . ." "You should be very proud of this kind of art," he tells his American interviewer. "It will be valued." He also mentions the underground cartooning of R. Crumb. And he admires the early animation work of the Walt Disney studios, in which he finds something "macabre."

During the first stages of his moviemaking life — after a stint as an actor — Fellini was identified with the neorealist movement, which sought to return emotional realism to the romanticized Italian film tradition. Today Fellini reaffirms the importance of "reality" in movies.

"The most honest neorealist is the visionary, because he honestly talks about things that he knows very well — his own reality. . . . He talks about life."

As to the personal side of his work, Fellini waxes brief — "I just make pictures." He professes no interest in "why and when and how" his films are made. He works "with spontaneity," just for "the joy, not worrying about the results." Consequently he never looks at his own past movies, saying that he wants to go on, not to look back. "I have reasons to be disappointed with myself 10,000 times a day," he explains with tongue in cheek. "Why add another reason more?"

He never goes to anyone else's movies, either. Not for any complicated artistic reason, just because sitting and staring at a screen doesn't

appeal to him. He admits no interest in the directors who claim to have been influenced by him (which include Mike Nichols, Paul Mazursky and others). He lives in blissful ignorance of "the damage I have done."

## Effortless technique

In contrast with his dislike of moviemaking, Fellini feels comfortable in nearly all moviemaking situations. He has become such an effortless technician that "The camera does not exist" for him: "The problem is what you put before the camera — the vision, and how to express the vision." He further holds that all directors must feel inflated, even godlike, while working. "You must believe that the world was built for you, everything was put there for you, all the skyscrapers and everything has been done for you. That is crassness, exaltation, drunkenness. But you need it . . . and your co-workers must be people who have chosen to represent your fantasy."

Fellini goes on to state that there is a prime element in cinema, more important than actors or story or anything else: "Light. . . . Light came first . . . light gives the film. . . . He is happy with his work and his life. His wife, actress Giuletta Masina, still travels with him often — she is a silent presence in the room as I interview Fellini — so that he feels no break between "home and studio, professional and private life." He writes in conjunction with his directing work (he co-authored a rambling but effective novelization of "Amarcord"), but most of all he still loves making movies. "I am 54 years old now," he says, "and still joking with puppets. Everything is all right."

# Samuel Johnson biography: roast beef with relish

Samuel Johnson: A Biography, by John Wain. New York: Viking Press. \$12.50. London: Macmillan.

By Robert Nye

After Boswell, how is it possible to set about the job of writing a biography of Samuel Johnson? Is a new life even necessary? To write one obviously takes a good deal of cheek. Well, Mr. Wain has it. He starts out by assuring us that "perhaps more than most" he is in a position to see Johnson's life from the inside.

"I was born in the same district as Johnson — some thirty miles away," he writes, "and in much the same social milieu. I went to the same university, and since then have lived the same life of Grub Street, chance

employment, and the unremitting struggle to write enduring books against the background of an unstable existence."

These qualifications may impress American readers rather more than they do me. Apart from the merit of

## Books

having been born within a 30-mile radius of Lichfield, it would be difficult to find another English writer without the equivalent of what Mr. Wain puts forward as his credentials.

However, he has another qualification, which he is perhaps too shy to mention — that his own work as a poet and a critic has something of the Doctor's flavor. What is that flavor? Not precisely that of roast beef.

Something more peculiar, more irregular, but deeply and unmistakably English. There is an odd mixture of normality and neurosis in Johnson: the bluff, noisy, tea-quaffing dogmatist was also a masochist terrified of fantasies which took him to the borders of sanity. Mr. Wain writes with sensitivity about this area of Johnson's life.

Johnson as presented here is more complex and interesting than the creature of Boswell's recording — which is not to say that Boswell's book is now superseded. Of course it is not, nor will it ever be. But Boswell's Johnson reflects Boswell, and part of the pleasure of reading Boswell is in trying to work out the difference between "Samuel" Johnson and

"Dr." Johnson. That is to say, working out what is true about Boswell from what is true about Johnson.

As Mr. Wain says: "Boswell naturally highlights those moods and opinions of Johnson's that match his own." It is one of the most fascinating and teasing puzzles in literature, this biography which is also autobiography.

Mr. Wain writes for the general reader. Johnson would have approved. But I don't think he would have cared so much for the style in which Mr. Wain addresses himself to the general reader. "And now we must make way for Boswell to appear on stage in his own person. . . . 'David Garrick was now the young lion of the English theatre. . . . 'It is

time to leave Johnson's edition of Shakespeare. . . . These sentences do not suggest Grub Street. They recall us headlong to the fact that Mr. Wain is professor of poetry in the University of Oxford. The general reader will find himself quite thoroughly lectured and hectored before he gets to the deeply moving deathbed scene.

Accept that, and you get the clarifying bonus of Mr. Wain's enthusiasm. This book goes round and about the extraordinary hulk of Samuel Johnson with much speed and approval. It crams a lot of facts painlessly together, and brings the texts vividly before us in discussions which are at once critical and explicatory. Mr. Wain's Johnson is

lively and hungry, if neurotic, with a thin man screaming to get out of the fat flesh.

This is plainly intended to be a popular book; as such, it stays on a high level of informativeness. It also succeeds in giving, in brief and immediate form, an idea of the world Johnson lived in — the world of Wedgwood and the building of the Eddystone lighthouse and the slave trade, a complicated world in which beauty and ugliness were close-knit.

Mr. Wain conveys the circumstance of this reality as well as the objective human being he sets at the center of his circle.

Robert Nye is a poet, critic, and essayist who lives in Scotland.



# sports

## Bing Crosby: father of celebrity golf bash

By Phil Elderkin

You can be a Broadway headliner, sing well enough to have a couple of gold records, appear regularly on TV or produce your own movie films, but if you don't have a pro golf tournament named after you — well, you're nothing!

In fact, somebody once made the statement that although the Scots invented golf, it was Bing Crosby who made it public. Anyway, it is doubtful if Crosby knew what he was starting back in 1937 when he casually put together his first 36-hole pro-amateur tournament — some 20 miles north of San Diego.

Bing simply invited some of his best show-business pals, mixed in a few big names from the pro tour like Sam Snead and Dutch Harrison, stirred thoroughly, and then poured all those personalities onto the Rancho Santa Fe Golf Club.

Snead won the first two Crosby Pro-Ams, even adding a little humor by refusing to take his \$2,500 prize money in the form of

a check. Sam, ever the business man, insisted on cash.

But maybe Snead should have waited. Today, with a pot of gold worth more than \$200,000, a golfer can finish well down the list in the Crosby and still earn more money than Sam did.

Actually the chemistry of celebrity golf didn't begin to reach its full force until 1960, when Bob Hope lent his name and his clubs to a tournament in Palm Springs.

### Change of pace

Crosby may have introduced an idea, but it was the Hope Desert Classic that established a trend.

Part of the money earned by these celebrity events is almost always given to charity. And during World War II, Hope and Crosby sold millions of dollars worth of government bonds through their exhibitions.

Today, with the help of TV money and ratings that have continually soared like a Johnny Miller tee shot, there is also the

Dean Martin-Tucson Open, the Andy Williams-San Diego Open, the Glen Campbell-Los Angeles Open, etc.

Aside from the obvious benefits to various charities, Crosby feels that most celebrity classics also do a great deal for the growth of spectator golf.

"I think you'll find that probably 80 percent of the people in our galleries are not golf fans at all," Bing told one national magazine. "Basically, they come to see the celebrities. They may have heard the names of a few of the great pros like Palmer and Nicklaus, but they're not really that knowledgeable about golf itself."

And Crosby probably knows what he's talking about, since his National Pro-Am of 1974 attracted larger crowds than the U.S. Open.

Now entire companies are automatically setting aside part of their advertising budgets to sponsor golf tournaments.

One of the most successful is run by American Airlines. No. 9 in that company's annual series is coming up in Palm Springs, Calif., on Jan. 31 to Feb. 2.

The airline format is to pit 64



Bing Crosby

top pro football and baseball names against each other. At the same time, 64 leaders in the world of business and finance will be staging their own competition.

This year's lineup includes such sports celebrities as Willie Mays, Johnny Unitas, Joe Namath, Johnny Bench, Deacon Jones, Ron Santo, Brooks Robinson, Ed Podolak, Dan Fostorini, Jim

Plunkett, Joe DiMaggio, Otto Graham, Yogi Berra, Dave McNally, Merlin Olsen, Ray Nitschke, Sal Bando, Don Sutton, Archie Manning and Jim Hart.

The airline's first three classics were played in La Costa, Calif. And the first two 54-hole, two-man best ball events were won by infielder Bill Mazeroski of the Pittsburgh Pirates and All-Pro safety Paul Krause of the Minnesota Vikings.

Since then the tournament has been played in Arizona (twice); and Puerto Rico (three times).

Last year a pair of rookies, outfielder Jeff Burroughs of the Texas Rangers and running back Bob Anderson of the Denver Broncos, defeated Joe DiMaggio and Otto Graham by three strokes. Burroughs, one of the best golfers ever to play in the tournament, holds a 6-handicap and a seeing-eye putter.

Who will win this year? "Your guess is as good as mine," said Tom Ross, tournament chairman for American. "I've seen every one of these things so far and haven't been right in eight years."

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Double Day Dictionary for Home, School, and Office. Sidney I. Landau, editor in chief. New York: Double Day & Company. Regular, \$5.95, thumb-indexed, \$6.95.

By Janet Domowitz

The new Double Day Dictionary is it. By its own definition this makes it "in touch with modern bits, fashions, trends, etc.: up-to-date."

This does not mean updated: What have here is an entirely new dictionary, the first entry in the 100,000-100,000 word category in ten years. It offers "definitions based on a language of the 1970's."

In a recent interview, I asked Sidney I. Landau, editor in chief, about the inclusion of slang. "I think slang is expected to be informed of all aspects of the language. So much of our language is on an informal level by politicians, media, and popular magazines," he said.

Mr. Landau says the dictionary is not content on words but labels them appropriately. Certain words, said, now deserve more attention because they have become a much larger part of our language.

## Society reflected

The Double Day Dictionary is an excellent reflector of American society. Brand names such as Xerox, Kleenex, and Kleenex are so widely used that they merit entries. Definitions of "gay" and "malaise" manifest new areas of social concern. "Jawbone" becomes a verb, reflecting interest in voluntary price and wage controls.

As language evolves and expands,

words change classification from slang to informal and from informal to standard. Mr. Landau concedes that this judgment is debatable even among authorities, but offers some examples. "Ripoff" was originally the jargon of a particular group but will become informal if it survives and stays in use. The word "fallout," in the sense of incidental benefits, has become standard. "Scene" is a standard word that has picked up a slang definition, as in "country music scene."

## Valuable reference

The Double Day Dictionary lives up to its title as a valuable desk reference for home, school, and office. The gazetteer and biography sections are separate from the main text, making them easy to use. Common foreign expressions are clearly interpreted. Words with technical origins which have become more widely used, such as "microfiche" or "interface," are included for the nontechnical among us. Lucid definitions discriminate between confusing words, such as "childish" and "childlike."

"What we have tried to do is compress in a relatively small size the basic vocabulary of the language at a price that is well within the means of everyone, to capulate the basic language without cutting out the odd items that people want to know, and to do in a small space a better job than has been done before," Mr. Landau explains.

The Double Day Dictionary's compactness, conciseness, and readability make it a portable, authoritative source of information.

Janet Domowitz is the Monitor's assistant book editor.

It's a whole  
new career for  
Gene Wilder

By David Sterritt

Gene Wilder is a six-foot-two, blond-haired, azure-eyed movie star. But somehow he never seems to play your average six-foot-two, blond-haired, azure-eyed movie roles.

In his latest hit, "Young Frankenstein," he plays a crazed great grandson of the original mad scientist. In his other current success, "The Little Prince," he's a bushy red fox.

In "Blazing Saddles" he was a burned-out gunslinger; in "Rhinoceros" he was the only character who didn't turn into one of those. Film fans first saw him as a nervous undertaker in "Bonnie and Clyde." In "Start the Revolution Without Me" he was twins.

Clearly this is no specialist in ordinary, run-of-the-screen parts. But Wilder takes it all in stride, relishing the very bizarreness that has become his trademark.

In fact, he is striding along so nicely that his career has recently blossomed in whole new directions. He co-authored the screenplay of "Young Frankenstein" with director Mel Brooks. And he is just launching into his first venture as a triple-threat man — writing, directing, and starring in a new comedy.

The title? Typically Wilderish: "The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes' Smarter Brother."

"I wrote 'Sherlock,'" explains Wilder, "for myself to act in with Madeline Kahn and Marty Feldman." ("Frankenstein" co-stars). "And then, to my surprise, 20th Century-Fox asked me to direct it."

Does he now have visions of becoming a one-man movie-band like Orson Welles? "No. I don't want to be a director when I grow up. But I do want to protect what I've written. And the only reason I write is to get parts that I wouldn't find elsewhere. So it's like a circle. . . ."

Wilder began writing after his acting career had already taken off in such films as "The Producers" and "Bonnie and Clyde." It was during "a melancholy period, when a lot of things were churned up" that he first set black felt-tipped pen to yellow legal pad.

But he never considered himself a writer until he sold, and then began to develop, the idea behind "Young Frankenstein." That's when he conferred writerhood on himself, realizing that "I am a writer because I need to write. . . ."

Wilder is fascinated with his new activity, seeing it as "connected to, but separate from, the acting. . . . There is a very basic difference between a performing artist, who is an exhibitionist, and a writer. . . . An actor, whatever he turns out to be — as respectable as a brain surgeon or an endocrinologist or a lawyer or a dentist or a journalist — his origins usually are that he wants to run naked in Central Park. . . . And from that original distorted desire for attention and attraction" (a sly Wilder smile here for this now-discredited theory) "comes a more mature way of expressing it. . . ."

"A writer, on the other hand, has much more complicated yearnings, drives. . . . A guess would be, you write to create a world that you don't find. . . . Or to show something that

you would have trouble showing in real life, with the people you're dealing with. . . . But you can magically show it when you take a pen in your hand.

"I have a feeling that all of the arts start the same way that a pearl does," he continues. "A grain of sand gets caught in an oyster and irritates it. And in trying to work out the irritation, you create a pearl. How big, how pure is something else. But I have a feeling it has something to do with that. . . ."

Wilder distinctly remembers when he first got the urge to act. "I saw my sister onstage," he recalls, "doing a recital. She was taking dramatic lessons. . . . I was 11 years old. And I walked into a room, and it was filled with 90 or 100 people, and the lights went out, and a spotlight hit the center of the stage, and my sister stepped into it, and everyone quieted down, and they watched her and listened to her for about 45 minutes. And I thought that was about the best you could ever hope for. . . ."

Wilder waited two years, then started studying with his sister's Milwaukee acting teacher. After college and more training, he went on the stage. His first Broadway play was Graham Greene's "The Compliant Lover." But the proverbial knock of destiny came when he appeared in Bertolt Brecht's "Mother Courage and Her Children" with Anne Bancroft. Through Miss Bancroft, Wilder met Mel Brooks (her future husband). Through this meeting came the smash-hit "Producers," directed by Brooks, starring Wilder — and a long Brooks-Wilder collaboration after that.

Today, after three Brooks films, Wilder considers Brooks to have been his "teacher" in the art of comedy directing. About to embark on his own directing career, the other filmmaker he quotes is Alfred Hitchcock. "He [Hitchcock] says he doesn't go to the movies anymore, because he's tired of watching photographs of people talking," says Wilder. "If you think about that a long time — it probably won't do a thing. But if it makes sense to you as soon as you hear it, it can set you off on the right road."

Conversation with Wilder can get wild and woolly, but deep down this frizzy-haired professional appears to know exactly where he is and where he's going. When asked to describe his essence as a performer he promptly replies: "I'm a blond Jewish actor." When asked to be serious about it, though, he says that he is "a serious actor. Classically trained. . . . by visions of what the perfect actor would do to prepare himself. And I end up doing bizarre comedies."

"It's a strange combination. But I think that's probably what I was intended for — to do bizarre comedies realistically. And those directors that like me, like me for that reason. They know that I'll approach it the same way I'd approach 'Hamlet.' The work process would be the same."

And he appears to have definite goals in sight, as he sets off for England and his first directorial plunge. "Mel Brooks says that what he's after is 1,100 chorus girls dancing, underwater. What I'm after is, I suppose, someone falling desperately in love and giving up his life for a cause — while slipping on a banana peel. Something like that. . . ."



The movie star in his latest hit, "Young Frankenstein"

## Book briefings

## Analysis

Free Mob: Labor, Church and Mafia, by Wilfrid Sheed. New York: Sheed and Ward. \$6.95.

The very title of this outrageously over-labeled book should set warning bells ringing. Wilfrid Sheed is almost invariably a scathing thinker, and a fine phrase-maker. At these qualities, do not automatically ignore the profundity of thought or commitment. It is so too often on the pages of this book.

In this too-short-for-the-subjects collection of commentaries on the American Labor movement, the Roman Catholic Church, and a Mafia (hardly a justified or commentary melding of topics) Sheed gives a number of penetrating observations but does it necessarily persuade us of his drastic conclusions.

His basic theme is clever — each of these groups grew to strength in what he terms America's pretechnocratic, immigrant-or-

iented age; each in its present outlook has been left behind by the times, and each consequently sees a steady diminution of its influence, which its monolithic structure ill equips it to combat. Or, again, it is his judgment that the Roman Catholicism planted in America during the great years of migration remained European, did not send down healthy cultural roots in New World intellectual or sociological soil and thus has no deep-rooted cultural strength in its present day of trial.

Sheed's judgments on American Labor and Roman Catholicism (the exotic and presumably ephemeral Mafia can hardly be lumped with this twain) doubtless pinpoint many of their apparent weaknesses. Where he is weak, on the other hand, is in his failure to record that, imperfect as these institutions may be, they still command great loyalty, are not without the power to change and adapt, and remain among the strongest forces in national life.

Not a book from which or on which to found one's judgments, but certainly one which makes stimulating reading.

Joseph G. Harrison

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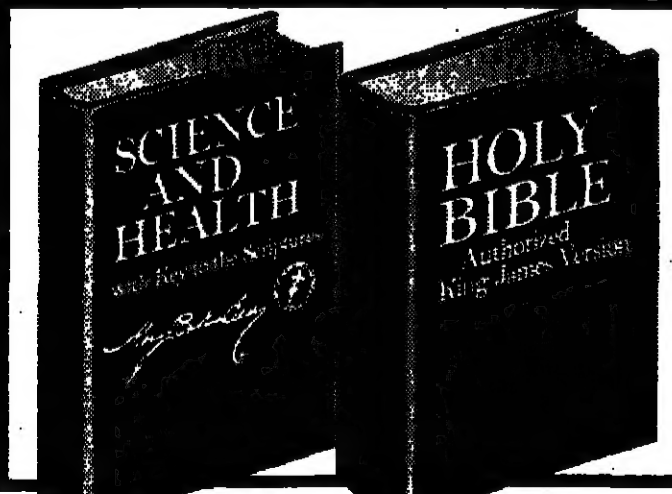
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ABC News Close-Up. Washington Regulators: How They Cost You Money. Saturday, Feb. 1 (8-9 pm); Inner workings of Internal Revenue Service, March (Date and time TBA).

Nuclear Proliferation. NBC News reports on policies to prevent nuclear catastrophe. Sunday, Feb. 2 (10-11 pm).

Death Be Not Proud. Based on John Gunther's memoir of his son's fight for life. Arthur Hill, Jane Alexander, Robby Benson. Tuesday, Feb. 4 (8-10 pm).

All Creatures Great and Small. Hallmark Hall of Fame—Story of Scot veterinarian beginning practice in Yorkshire. Simon Ward, Anthony Hopkins. Tuesday, Feb. 4 (8:30-10 pm).

ABC Afterschool Special. Slating Rink; Santiago's America; Rookie of the Year. Wednesdays, Feb. 5, 19; March 12 (4:30-5:30 pm).

Sad Figure. Laughing. Sandburg's Lincoln—Deals with Lincoln's humor. Hal Holbrook, Elizabeth Ashley, Sada Thompson. Wednesday, Feb. 12 (10-11 pm).

Queen of the Stardust Ballroom. Maureen Stapleton as widow starting new life. Thursday, Feb. 13 (9-11 pm).

A Gathering of One. Portrait of 18th century theologian Jonathan Edwards. Sunday, Feb. 16 (3-4 pm).

Highlights of Kingling Bros., Barnum & Bailey Circus. Sunday, Feb. 16 (7:30-8:30 pm).

Oliver! Academy Award film based on Oliver Twist. Sunday, Feb. 16 (7:30-10:30 pm).

It's a Mystery. Charlie Brown. Monday, Feb. 17 (8-8:30 pm); It's the Easter Beagle, Charlie Brown. Wednesday, March 26 (8-8:30 pm).

American Film Institute Salute to Orson Welles. Noted moviemakers and film highlights. Monday, Feb. 17 (9:30-11 pm).

Dr. Seuss' The Hooper-Sloob Highway. Wednesday, Feb. 19 (8-8:30 pm); Dr. Seuss' Horton Hears a Who. Monday, March 24 (8:30-9 pm).

Maurice Sendak's Really Rosie. Starring the Nutshell Kids. Characters by favorite children's artist. Wednesday, Feb. 19 (8:30-9 pm).

1975 Entertainment Hall of Fame Awards. Honoring 20th century creators and performers. Gene Kelly, host. Saturday, Feb. 22 (10 pm-12 midnight).

In This House of Brede. Diana Rigg in Rumer Godden story. Thursday, Feb. 27 (9-11 pm).

NBC News Reports. The problem of handguns. Sunday, March 2 (10-11 pm).

Love Among the Ruins. ABC Theatre—Katharine Hepburn, Laurence Olivier in Angela Thirkell comedy. Thursday, March 6 (9-11 pm).

Survival Anglia. Documentary on gorillas. Friday, March 7 (8-9 pm).

Funny Girl to Funny Lady. Barbra Streisand live from Kennedy Center. Sunday, March 9 (7:30-8:30 pm).

The Canterville Ghost. Bell System Family Theatre—David Niven in Oscar Wilde story of Americans' intimidating English ghost. Monday, March 10 (8-9 pm).

The Hyena Story. Jane Goodall and the World of Animal Behavior. Thursday, March 13 (8-9 pm).

The Small Miracle. Based on Paul Gallico story. Wednesday, March 19 (8-9 pm).

Fashion Awards 1975. Diahann Carroll and John Davidson host tribute to designers. Wednesday, March 19 (9:30-11 pm).

The Law. 3-part series combines documentary and dramatic elements. Wednesdays, March 19, 26; April 2 (10-11 pm).



The Story of Jacob and Joseph. With Keith Mitchell, Colleen Dewhurst, Herschel Bernardi. Sunday, March 23 (8:30-10:30 pm).

The White Seal. From Kipling's Jungle Book. Monday, March 24 (8-8:30 pm).

Huckleberry Finn. New adaptation of Mark Twain novel. Tuesday, March 25 (8-9:30 pm).

Smithsonian: The Hope Diamond. Story of "curse" that afflicted owners of famous gem. Thursday, March 27 (10-11 pm).

Harlequin. CBS Festival of the Lively Arts for Young People—Ballet with Edward Villella, Rebecca Wright. Friday, March 28 (3:30-4:30 pm).

The Right to Believe. Directions—The struggle for religious liberty. Sunday, March 30 (1-2 pm).

Sojourner. American Parade—Sojourner Truth, early civil rights campaigner, portrayed by Vinette Carroll. Sunday, March 30 (9:30-10:30 pm).

REGULARLY SCHEDULED PROGRAMS

Monday through Friday: Sunrise Semester/ CBS Morning News/The Today Show/AM America/Captain Kangaroo/Sesame Street/ Mister Rogers' Neighborhood/Electric Company/Zoom/Villa Alegre

Saturday: In the News/Schoolhouse Rock/ Yogi's Gang/Emergency + 4/Land of the Lost/ Valley of the Dinosaurs/Sigmund and the Sea Monsters/Korg: 70,000 B.C./Star Trek/ Hudson Brothers Razzle Dazzle Comedy Show/Harlem Globetrotters Popcorn Machine/These are the Days/CO/Ed Albert and the Cosby Kids/CBS Children's Film Festival/The Reasoner Report/Weekend

Sunday: U.S. of Archie/In the News/Schoolhouse Rock/Lamp Unto My Feet/Look Up and Live/Camera Three/Make a Wish/Face the Nation/Meet the Press/Directions/Issues and Answers/60 Minutes/The Wonderful World of Disney/Novel Masterpiece Theatre/NBC News Specials/Weekend

Note: This is, necessarily, a partial listing. Time (NYT), titles and costs of these national programs are subject to change. Please consult your station listings; check also for noteworthy local programs.



## family/children



## Bicentennial Matching Game

The American Revolution (1775-1783), was the conflict whereby the 13 colonies on the Atlantic Seaboard of North America won their independence from their mother country, Great Britain.

The new nation was named the United States of America. Its Declaration of Independence states: "We hold these Truths to be self-evident, that all Men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness."

The bicentennial celebration, culminating on July 4, 1976, has begun. How much do you know about its people, places, events, and things? Parents and children, you may enjoy doing these matching games together. Here is Part I of a series of six articles.

## Part I — Groups of People Involved

1. Those people living in the 13 colonies who had come from England and other European countries. Though living in another land, they were supposed to remain loyal subjects of their mother country.
2. Those people living in the 13 colonies who desired to separate from Great Britain. They zealously supported the authority and interests of independence.
3. Companies of American patriots who banded together to resist the British and would be ready for action the minute they were called.
4. Secret societies in the American colonies, organized in protest against the Stamp Act. They were the ones who masqueraded as Mohawk Indians at the Boston Tea Party.
5. Pro-British colonists who disagreed with their "independence minded" countrymen.
6. The name given to the British soldiers whose uniforms were typically the color red.
7. The popular name of partisan bands, led by Ethan Allen, who took Fort Ticonderoga and promoted the independence and statehood of Vermont.
8. The Federal Legislature of the 13 Colonies from 1774 to 1789. The delegates first sent petitions of colonial grievances to King George III. Later they created the Continental Army and adopted the Declaration of Independence.



Bicentennial re-enactment of the Boston Tea Party (Quest. 4)

## Choices:

- A. Minutemen
- B. Patriots
- C. Continental Congress
- D. Green Mountain Boys
- E. Colonists
- F. Tories
- G. Redcoats
- H. Sons of Liberty

## Answers:

1. E 2. B 3. A 4. H  
5. F 6. G 7. D 8. C

Next Wednesday, Part II — Pre-war Events and Revolutionary Battles.

## Tots learn to be adept fiddlers

Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

London

At 2, Alexandra Lester is probably London's youngest violin pupil.

One year her senior, three-year-old Ian Lewis of Hatfield, has already learned the joy of hitting a true tone on his half-size instrument.

"They are never too young to be given the idea," says Helen Brunner, who from her studio in Kensington has taken a major part in introducing a method of teaching in Great Britain.

Individual and small group classes start with musical games. Holding the bow to their heads, then to their noses, they learn to hold the bow in a relaxed manner, which will produce a straight direction across the violin strings.

Next come lessons in stance, and the tense moment for parents when the child is asked to hold the violin by the chin alone, while waving arms freely in the air.

"It is easier when young and supple to assimilate the difficult playing of a violin," says an associate teacher, Warwick Leadbeater. "At 6 to 9 years old the muscles have become much less flexible."

Mr. Leadbeater teaches children from the age of 3 at a school in Hertfordshire on Saturday mornings. He is also involved in a program teaching the violin throughout that county to very young children.

Mrs. Brunner studied in the United States and has trained others to teach this method; six in London and one in Lincolnshire so far. Her instructions are based on the Japanese Suzuki method, but with liberal variations, she says, to suit children of a different culture.



Alan Bond Assoc.

Two-year-old tunes up for 'Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star'

## Getting through February with a two-year-old

Written for  
The Christian Science Monitor

We might as well face it. With-out a bag of tricks the month ahead could be a long 28 days with a pre-schooler under foot. Here are some ideas, mothers, that should not require you to spend a cent.

1. Since we will be saving pennies in this project, how about a metal can with some odd change in it? Lots of fun too if you have an old bank the child can transfer the pennies to.
2. Food coloring makes very safe paint. Washable and drinkable if your child is so inclined.
3. Spaghetti letters are fun to handle. Glue them on paper or just arrange on a piece of felt.

4. Odd shapes of macaroni work nicely, too. You can save a few out of each box you open and get an assortment of shapes and sizes. For glue use egg white or flour and water.

5. A silly toy item that we all have in the house is a roll of adhesive tape. Children love tearing off pieces and sticking them on the refrigerator door or a cookie sheet. Wasteful maybe but in an emergency, why not?

6. Straws are great fun for counting, for arranging designs and patterns on a rug, and teaching shapes, i.e., a square, a triangle, and a rectangle.

7. Q-tips are another kind of plaything. Can be used for painting,

gluing shapes and designs, or just making a long trail from one room to another.

8. How about old Christmas stickers? They are easily torn apart as are other decorative seals.

9. A deck of playing cards will keep a little one busy for a long time. Just be sure you don't intend to play cards with the deck again.

10. A favorite idea is writing on colored paper with white chalk. Pictures can be erased and paper reused.

11. Soft soap, like the 99 and 44/100-percent pure type can be carved safely with a spoon. The scraps can be saved in a bottle of water for its original purpose.

12. What about the paper plates and cups left from summer? (And do remind yourself often that summer will return and these little ones will be out of doors more.) The cups can be stacked and castles be built or your baby may decide just to play supertime with them.

13. Don't forget if the sun does shine, to drop everything and get out for a while. Nothing is more important than a walk in February if the sun shines.

14. Have you ever considered letting your child wash the bathtub? Give him or her a little pail of water and a sponge and in case you didn't guess, accomplish two things at the same time.

15. If it is a warmish day, a child likes to paint the porch with water and a brush. She can see where she has painted and when it dries she gives it a second coat — without defacing the porch.

16. And then there is a treasure

chest of old jewelry. A shoebox serves well as the treasure chest and the old jewelry is, of course, the costume kind.

17. Escargot shells. Now that is a novel toy. One two-year-old spent one hour transferring them from one plastic container to another. They finally found a home in an old lunch box in the toy chest.

18. Dusting with a slightly dampened cloth. It won't harm the furniture and will please you and your preschooler.

19. Playing with a flashlight in a darkened room is a good idea for a resistant napper.

20. Setting a timer and suggesting you both take a rest until the bell goes off works sometimes.

21. An old timer or alarm clock are great for take-apart toys. That idea is for the braver mothers who realize there will be no repairing of that clock.

22. A pan of water and a boat set on an old shower curtain promises to quiet and soothe everyone and even clean little hands.

23. You've probably already thought of many things to do with old greeting cards.

24. And don't underestimate your two-year-old's abilities with children's scissors. Construction paper precut in narrow strips can be further cut and pasted by some children at this age.

25. Draw a face on a paper bag large enough to fit over your child's head. Cut out holes for eyes, nose, and mouth.

26. Make a whole costume by using a grocery bag big enough to reach your youngster's waist or knees. Cut additional holes for hands to stick through.

27. "Paint" a picture — perhaps a valentine — with brightly colored yarn on coarse sandpaper. The yarn sticks to the sandpaper and can be removed easily for another session.

28. If you have ever wondered what to do with clothespins in this age of the dryer, try putting a narrow-necked bottle and a bag of pins in a corner with your two-year-old. Let him see how many clothespins he can drop into the bottle from, say, chin level.

## Parent and child

## 'Anytime valentines' boost morale of sad parents

By Kent Garland Burt

Sometimes parents don't feel very popular with their children. I suspect that if they listened in on conversation over bag lunches in the school cafeteria it would sound like they were public enemy No. 1. At our house we have confronted some pretty mean stares and heard some disgusted "gee whizzes" from time to time.

However, when I need a morale boost I open a closet door on the back of which a pencil sharpener is attached. The children have covered the surface of the door with graffiti scrawled with a freshly sharpened pencil. These messages reveal boisterous sentiments of admiration and affection for the members of the family, such as "10 big smackeroots to everybody!" and "The mostest, greatest, bestest Burt's."

Someone started the fun with a single inscription and the others were added gradually, sometimes in saucy response to a previous statement. "Dad is nice. Mom is nice, you bet. Tina is even nicer, of course. Forbes is the nicest." A little patting of oneself on the back is apparent here and there.

The dog's supposed feelings were made part of the record too — "Tinder loves me," followed by "He loves Shelley, too." Hearts and smiling faces enclose some of the writing, and at the top of the door appears a title, "Love Notes."

Valentines do not have to be greeting cards sent only during the month of February. My dictionary says a valentine is "a piece of writing . . . expressing praise or affection for something."

Over the years I have received many sheets of paper that fit into this category. A few of them I've squirreled away in my top dresser drawer.

As I look them over I see hand-drawn Mother's Day cards, letters from camp, "I'm sorry" notes, welcome-home poems, first-grade compositions entitled

"My Family," and my own diary-type recordings of endearing conversations.

Several friends of mine have framed and hung in kitchens or bedroom eulogies to themselves awkwardly printed in Magic Marker. A glance at flowery phrases on "Why I Love My Mother" can put the smile back on any mother's face in the midst of a hectic day.

I have framed a valentine made by my son once. Its tissue-paper bows, construction-paper hearts, and splashes of pink and white signal an androgynous nature buried temporarily in the current all-boy hulk that seems totally absorbed in either participatory or spectator athletics.

Being away from parents seems to make the child's heart grow fonder. Before our oldest daughter went away to school recently she hid personal notes around the house for each family member. Mine was tucked inside my typewriter. It included the reassuring message, "I shall return."

The missives that really get me, though, are the letters of apology. Here's one: "I am sorry what I have done. My heart feels very bad. I will work harder to be good and I will make this a happy house hole." Another one I saved was written by our youngest at the age of four. It has only her first name on it. The rest of the page has wavy lines, imitating script. She knew that I knew it was an eloquent apology.

A few years later this child was explaining to me her emotions after a rare outburst of anger. "I might say I don't like you, but I would never feel I don't like you," she said. Perhaps she articulates the sentiments of a lot of children about child-parent collisions.

Children's deep feelings find their way into the open more easily, sometimes, through the written word than spoken face to face. A collection of their year-round valentines can constitute a parent's most precious possession.

A guest columnist

Can you find and circle the hidden Olympic sites?  
They read vertically, horizontally, diagonally, forwards, and occasionally, even backwards.

R	A	N	T	A	S	Q	U	A	V	A	L	L	E	Y	S	N			
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E	R	M	A	S	T	E	L	A	H	U	I	H	C	I	N	U	M	U	K
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M	E	L	B	O	U	R	N	E	T	M	S	N	F	S	A	M	T	A	
B	S	K	U	N	R	C	H	A	M	O	N	I	X	T	A	L	S	U	

Veronica A. Ragatz Answer block appears among advertisements

**Tubby**

By Guernsey Le Pelley

TUBBY, YOU'RE HEADED FOR THE OLYMPICS! NO ONE DOES FIGURE SKATING LIKE THAT!

السلامة في المنزل



## An unabashed clarity

The road penetrates. Think of this painting as a description of spaces, and it helps in appreciating Braque's aim. Painted in 1908, the work just precedes the discovery of what was nicknamed "cubism." Cubism presented space in a quite different way from the convention of Renaissance perspective. Braque's road is a vigorously receding perspective. So what is there in the picture that hints at the innovations of cubism?

The answer is found in the way Braque painted every aspect of it other than the line of the road and its parapet. In the banks and trees and shadows he built volumes. Even the spaces between things seem to have solidity. The most intangible parts of his subject are given body, mass, and bold definitiveness. The tree shadows do not simply fall lightly. It is as if they actually cut into the solid substance of the bank: they are like cross sections of it. Similarly, the leafage is modeled into large, emerging forms. It is by no means painted as fluttering confetti.

The Impressionists would have treated these leaves as dappled and insubstantial, as spots of paint al-



Courtesy of the Collection of the Museum of Modern Art, New York  
"Road Near L'Estaque" 1908; Oil on canvas by Georges Braque

most echoing the multiplicity of the leaves. It was Paul Cézanne (whose work preoccupied Braque in 1908) who had wanted to bring to the transitory qualities of impressionism, weight and permanence. It is easy to see Cézanne's influence in the Braque, but at the same time the picture has little of the earlier painter's tentativeness. It looks as though it was painted in a rush of certainty — taking hold of what Cézanne had arrived at by painstaking experiment and turning it into something unquestioningly confident.

The fragmented shadow-architecture used to define spaces in the

fully cubist paintings of Picasso and Braque after 1908, did so without the aid of directional perspective. Presumably this means that from a historical standpoint "Road near L'Estaque" is what they call a "transitional" work. But the fitting together of chronological pieces to form a pattern of events should not be used to dismiss the present impact of such a work. The power of this painting is its air of discovery: it is an idea primitively expressed, unrefined, and as a result has a rigorous strength and unabashed clarity which visual complexity of wholly cubist paintings later lacked.

Christopher Andreas

## A walk between canal and river

It is possible to walk into Guildford along the river. We did it some years ago, and a friend accepted the challenge more recently. Unfortunately, we forgot to explain about the bridges and canal, and didn't stress enough that she should take a map that would tell her when to cross over. The path runs sometimes on one side, sometimes on the other, and the proximity of canal and river can be confusing. However, she did get there eventually.

I most frequently confine my river walks to the short stretch between Ockham Mill and the Weir. Here the canal pursues its navigable, purposeful way through locks, under bridges, content to be confined to a uniform width, flowing at a regular pace. Below, emerging from the windrush exuberance and release of weir, the river wanders through steep banks, low slopes, investigates

corners and edges in wide, slow curves, squeezes under the old wooden bridge with undignified spurts of eddies and whirlpools.

The path along the canal is well used and makes for a comfortable saunter. An occasional motor launch disturbs the evenness of water where every fishy surface movement can be seen, but on the whole it is almost silent, and bubble plops of water rats and other river creatures can be heard. Separated from the path by a growth of trees, tangles and rioting balsam, the river offers no facilities to the stroller. A few determined fishermen stamp out a clearing for a stationary day, or wade knee deep into midstream. Instead, it allows sudden glimpses from still points: strands of weeds caught in the crazy current, a light and deepness of tone that startles

the eye with a laugh of delight, endless textures of surface, and once, oh once, the startling secret of a brilliant kingfisher.

The canal is purpose, it is built for conveying, and while I enjoy the gently forceful impetus that keeps me moving fairly steadily along the path, it is a relief to turn away, down to the wooden bridge that crosses the river. The sense of purpose continues its way along the canal and I can lean on the bridge for the rest of the day, if I wish, without actually going anywhere.

Sometimes in winter the canal and river almost meet again as the waters seep up. The earth can no longer cope and the separating undergrowth is covered by sucking ponds. An acknowledgment, perhaps, a token of mutual respect.

Susan Morrison

### Bread for thought

Friday is almost halfway on the way to a weekend and

who wants to examine eating habits with lunch yet to be?  
The one who wants food for thought

will listen to the beam in his eye and leave the pin light

based on circumstantial conclusion jumping

to the one who invented what eye has not seen.

On the seasoned wall of oak a shadow with a reach dreams of a rising

to the secrets of sand yeasting imagination

and before your very eyes bread is good for breaking rays of sunny steam into taste and see.

James Conway Westenhaver

## Away from it all

I am constantly encountering among my friends the desire to get "away from it all." They want, if I understand rightly, to withdraw to some remote corner of Britain where, though the weather may be a little harsh at times, the tempo of living is, they are convinced, as dignified and sedate as a minuet. Or alternatively, they would fly to some unspoiled foreign Elysium where a perfect climate ensures that here, in Homer's words, "living is made easiest for mankind."

I must admit that this aspiration does strike a responsive chord in me. I begin to have visions of myself in that ideal country cottage; or perhaps in that setting which allures Anthea, of a small white villa on some golden brown islet in the shimmering Aegean.

It is of course a daydream to which poets have often yielded. Cowper, for instance, longed for a "lodge in some vast wilderness." Yet, when he envisaged, in his poem on Alexander Selkirk, the effect of living in complete solitude in a

wilderness, he asserted forthrightly,

Better dwell in the midst of alarms  
Than reign in this horrible place.

And though he put the words into the mouth of Selkirk, I feel quite sure he was speaking for himself as well.

Of course Selkirk's was an extreme case, and doubtless no more to be accepted as evidence against the felicity of "getting away from it all," than the poets' yearnings, unsupported by experience, are to be given weight in favor of it. Certainly I don't feel influenced by either, but I do note, with exasperation, when I come to consider this idyllic picture of my fancy, that I am conscious of a slight uneasiness.

If I try to analyze this, I find myself thinking that to be "away from it all" is also to be "out of it all," and this may imply a different and perhaps less desirable condition. I don't mean that I should laze

in my retreat, the world forgetting, though no doubt, by the world forgot; or that I should cease to work, or fail to carry on my usual routine duties — of course not. But I think I might well fall into the role of a mere spectator of this thriving world of men, instead of feeling actively engaged. That I might come to resemble one of Homer's veterans who, after some mishap, mounts his chariot and "sore pained at heart," bids his "charioteer drive to the hollow ships" — back to base.

For it is in the cities, in those vast camps, that one feels nearest the front, and more deeply engaged in this great battle that humanity is waging. It is here amid the clamor of an uncountable host of fighters, with the standards of a thousand different causes, and claimants, flouting themselves before you on hoardings and posters and skyscrapers, with communiques from all over the field of action coming hourly on the newspaper bills — it is here where the voice of the great army of common

The Monitor's daily religious article

## Overcoming irritation

This article originally appeared on this page March 9, 1964.

One day a man was waiting in the anteroom of a lawyer's office to keep an appointment. The time for the appointment had passed. It was evident from the muffled sound of voices coming from his office that the lawyer was talking to two other people. The man in the waiting room found himself becoming quite irritated. Finally, the office door opened, and the lawyer walked out. With him were two of the man's close friends.

A wave of remorse swept over him. "Why did I permit myself to become so irritated?" he asked himself. Realizing that he never would have been had he known that he was waiting for those he loved, he silently resolved to profit by this lesson and not be provoked so again.

We cannot remain irritated over the actions of those we truly

love. Christ Jesus said, "A new commandment I give unto you, That ye love one another." If we follow the Master's injunction, we need never give ourselves over to irritation by anyone.

To those who may feel this is an impossible accomplishment, Christian Science explains that such a state of thought not only is attainable but is divinely natural. The real man, as the Bible brings out, is made in God's image, and God is Love. Therefore, man must be the image or reflection of Love and inherently expresses love in all that he does. His true nature is to be compassionate and kind. He also sees others as God made them: in the image of Love and hence perfect and loving.

This love is spiritual, not material, and as we strive to express it in our daily life, we gain an ever-increasing sense of peace and harmony. Mary Baker Eddy, who discovered and founded Christian Science, says in *Science and*

*Health with Key to the Scriptures*, "Spiritual living and blessedness are the only evidences, by which we can recognize true existence and feel the unspeakable peace which comes from an all-absorbing spiritual love."

It is not difficult to replace irritation with a sense of pure love for another once we become willing to turn away from the false concept of him as an annoying, wrong-acting mortal and see him instead in his true spiritual selfhood, reflecting Godlike qualities. If what he is doing is wrong, he needs compassion, for he is believing a lie about himself. Knowing this, we are able to love him and thus help him. And we find that our irritation dissolves.

To conquer the human tendency to be provoked or exasperated is not too great an effort. And how many times are we irritated without cause or through a misunderstanding of the situation? Suffering through the experience is not only unpleasant but tempts us to further impatience. But as we meet each temptation with love, we find that the resulting victory is more than temporary; it not only brings immediate freedom but is a stepping-stone to the eventual overcoming of chronic irritation.

As we conquer impatience and annoyance by loving, we experience not only a greater sense of peace and happiness, but also better health, for irritation can cause ill health, accidents, and other afflictions — a fact readily understood when one remembers that our thoughts control our body.

Anyone who desires to overcome the unhappiness and disturbed thinking resulting from irritation may do so by replacing the thoughts constituting this bad habit with pure, unselfed love. As we do this we will find that the irritation disappears and we are at peace.

John 13:34; *Science and Health*, p. 264.

(Elsewhere on the page may be found a translation of this article in Spanish. Usually once a week an article on Christian Science appears in a Spanish translation.)

## The healing touch of God's love

In the Bible God promises, "I will restore health unto thee, and I will heal thee of thy wounds."

Are you longing for a greater assurance of God's healing care? Perhaps a fuller and deeper understanding of God may be required of you. A book that can help you is *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* by Mary Baker Eddy. This is a book that brings to light God's ever-present goodness, His power and His love.

*Science and Health* speaks of God's steadfastness and His law of healing through prayer. It can show you how a change in your concept of God and man can bring healing and regeneration in your life. It will show you how the Bible's promises are fulfilled.

You can have a paperback copy of this book by sending £1.07 with this coupon.

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### Daily Bible verse

But if we hope for that we see not, then do we with patience wait for it. Romans 8:25.

grow a little superior, and even to confuse my grandstand retreat with that royal box or high priest's chair!

"I'm sorry you feel like that," remarked Anthea, when she had read this. "Because I'm very much set on my Aegean villa, or even on your cottage. Is it not possible to use one of them as a headquarters? After all, the general is seldom in the front line — couldn't you manage to feel like a general?"

I wish I could.

Eric Forbes-Boyd

### Correction

In the "Ultimate Collection" article, in which Dr. Chisaburoh Yamada of the National Museum of Western Art, Tokyo, chose five art works, the Isenheim Altarpiece by Grunewald was stated wrongly as being in the Colmar Museum in West Germany. The Colmar Museum is in Colmar, France.



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

Wednesday, January 29, 1975

## The Monitor's view

### Probing the CIA—credibly

The Senate has moved to make its special probe of government intelligence activities not only thorough and fair but responsive to two other concerns: that it not turn into either political grandstanding or trial by newsleak.

The investigation's credibility will depend on maintaining these standards.

No one would predict a whitewash with CIA critic Frank Church expected to be at the helm. The range of attitudes on the committee tilts toward the moderate or liberal side. But there is conservative balance in vice-chairman Tower and Senator Goldwater, both representing an Armed Services Committee view sympathetic to the CIA.

Political self-promotion on the brink of 1976 ought to be reduced by the promises of no "television extravaganza." And there have been pledges from both parties against unauthorized leaks.

The temptation toward leaks will be minimized if reporters and sources are convinced that the public is receiving all the information it should have without cover-up. Careful measures to protect legitimate uses of secrecy should be part of all the current investigations even as they seek to expose secret illegalities.

Meanwhile, with his open leaks to the media from the top of the CIA investigating commission, Vice-President Rockefeller may be forestalling hidden leaks from the bottom.

Last week he rightly said it would be inappropriate for him as chairman of the commission to predict its findings. Then he went on to say that "so far" the commission's impression was that the

CIA had not indulged in massive illegal domestic spying.

This week he spoke further:

"Now, the question is, to our commission, have there been violations or abuses of the statutes relating to the activities of the CIA in the United States? That's a limited field. Those we will determine."

"And I think we are going to find the answer is yes. And what we want to do is: Where were they, how extensive, and who authorized it? And was this a direct presidential or Attorney General order? And what were the reasons for it?"

If the commission thoroughly answers these questions it can dispel the doubts attached to its objectivity by reason of several members' previous relationship to the intelligence community.

Coincidental with Mr. Rockefeller's remarks were disclosures that a Senate subcommittee had documents indicating that names in CIA files were among those investigated by a political intelligence operation of the Internal Revenue Service.

Clearly the mounting questions confirm the importance of effective congressional overseeing of all intelligence activities. Mr. Rockefeller, as a target of leaks during his vice-presidential confirmation process, noted the problem of providing Congress with secret information. But he also cited the congressional maintenance of secrecy on atomic information. And he provided necessary encouragement and challenge when he suggested that congressional overseers can protect secrets and prevent leaks "if they are determined to do it."

### Watergate profiteers

It is an irony of Watergate that many of the people deeply involved in or associated with the nation's worst scandals are now profiting from that involvement — not unlike figures from exploitable scandals of the past. They are doing so by writing books, lecturing, and possibly even participating in movie-making.

Public concern about excessive profiteering is reflected in the decision of Boston University students to rescind a high-paying invitation to Ron Ziegler to speak at the school. Their action is all the more meaningful because students tend to be ardent defenders of civil rights. But, as one of the students who opposed the former presidential press secretary's appearance, put it:

"There's more than a moral issue here. We have a tremendous opportunity to set a national precedent. BU is the first school on the East Coast where Ziegler is scheduled to speak. We have a chance to tell the entire country that we don't want a deceitful person to speak from a public platform."

This is not to suggest that all Americans do not have the constitutional right to speak, write, and be published. The dean of BU vigorously defended Mr. Ziegler's right to speak on the campus. But, as he too suggested, there is something morally wrong in helping persons get rich because of their

association with the Watergate cover-up.

At the same time we do not share the view that, while Mr. Ziegler could speak if he chose to, he should do so without payment. It is only right that lecturers be remunerated for their work, and the marketplace determines such fees according to popularity — or notoriety, as the case may be.

But it is a matter of proportion — and of moral conscience. Publishing houses, universities, and private organizations ought to ask themselves just what service they are performing to the American public at large. There is merit certainly in memoirs and lectures that may add information and enlightenment to the whole Watergate episode, aspects of which still remain shrouded in mystery. The historical account of Watergate is served by bringing out as many facts — and interpretations — as possible.

The lessons learned by chastened wrongdoers especially are worth conveying to the public.

To encourage the Watergate figures to huckster their "wares," however, raises moral questions. Surely inordinate payment to Richard Nixon, John Dean, H. R. Haldeman, and others who may now aspire to literary stardom, adds to the cynicism and general disenchantment of the American people, who in some cases might feel that crime not only pays but pays well indeed.

### Religion's influence on America

To readers of last week's Gallup poll results on the growing influence of religion in America, the following words may sound like an oratorical flourish from the 19th-century America in which Wendell Phillips declaimed them:

"One on God's side is a majority!"

But the idea of the words still speaks to Americans — and others — who realize that a nation's religious strength does not depend so much on the number of believers, as on their faithfulness to their beliefs.

The question is whether the quality of religious thought and conviction are rising in the United States along with the poll figures on those who think "religion as a whole is increasing its influence on American life."

After a steep decline during the '60s, the proportion has grown from 14 percent in 1970 to 31 percent in 1974. The largest gain was among young adults, from 14 percent to 37 percent.

The same period has seen a widely publicized rise in unorthodox religious groups, some of them sincerely searching, some of them worshipping false gods indeed. The net effect on "religion as a whole" is not yet known.

Certainly the established denominations' reexamination of the primacy of individual regeneration in meeting society's problems has been valuable. The recent national awakening to the necessity of individual integrity in exercising governmental power has shown the influence of essentially religious principles — whether so designated or not.

## Opinion and commentary

'Yoo hoo, Mr. Sadat . . . I thought you were going back with me on the bus'



### Vietnam: the end at hand?

By Allan E. Goodman

I arrived in South Vietnam on the eve of the loss of Phuoc Long province to the human-wave assaults of the North Vietnamese Army. After two weeks of interviews here I have never been more depressed about the nation's future.

There is for the first time in government and political circles a realization that the boundary between a Communist and non-Communist Vietnam is shifting from the 17th parallel to the entire western border of South Vietnam and the strips of land from that border to the coast in the Quang Tin and Phuoc Long-Binh Tuy areas. As one Vietnamese friend put it during the course of two weeks of interviews here, "The end is at hand."

Accommodation — once thought by many, including this writer, as a way to shift the conflict from the military to the political arena and also opposed by many as a sellout when victory was around the corner — is now the single word most commonly used by religious and political leaders to describe what they regard as the only strategy left for dealing with the Communists. But, where it used to mean "live and let live" and referred to cease-fire arrangements made between local Army commanders and religious leaders with the Communists, it now means adaptation.

A Roman Catholic priest, for example, speaks of the need for the religion to prepare its followers for all possibilities. He points to the fact that some one million Catholics practice the religion in North Vietnam. He says it is an encouraging sign that "if the Communists take over and since we have no place else to go we can learn to live with the Communists."

Such comments are beginning to be voiced by groups and personalities long noted for their stern anticommunism. Behind this new perspective is the hope that the social and political complexity of the South will result in something less than a complete Communist takeover.

The loss of Phuoc Long province thus symbolized a turn for the worst and contrasts sharply with the impact of the loss of Quang Tri province some two and a half years ago. As one Vietnamese friend put it, "When Quang Tri fell, Thieu fired the generals responsible and the government made immediate plans to launch a counteroffensive. But when Phuoc

Long fell, no one was fired, no counteroffensive was started, and three days of mourning were ordered by the government. You mourn for something that is permanently lost."

At least after Quang Tri, the Vietnamese people had the option of seeking a cease-fire. But the past two years have proved that a cease-fire is a long way off and that the war will continue to be fought to achieve a stalemate, the only basis for any truly effective cease-fire. A wide circle of government officials expect, consequently, that more territory will be lost to the Communists and that the fighting will continue at the current level at least until the end of 1975.

Despite the ominous developments of the past few weeks, the United States commitment is being liquidated. One Defense Department economist estimated, for example, that even if Saigon received the amount of assistance programmed over the next two years when that figure is adjusted for inflation, the decline is startling.

All this lends new credibility to the scenario most critics of the war have long predicted: a gradual collapse of the government and the Army. Using military pressure to accelerate the process, however, the Communists still appear to be counting on the growing opposition to the government and the debilitating effect of corruption to deliver the final blow.

And so, more tragedy is still ahead for the Vietnamese. Having at last created an anti-Communist South Vietnam, the U.S. may now abandon those for whom the war was fought. When some months ago Henry Kissinger spoke of a moral commitment to Vietnam, he discovered that many Americans had instead a moral repugnance for what has happened here.

But that reaction will pale when most Americans realize that having failed to win the war for the Vietnamese in the '60s, Washington has failed in its efforts to assist this long-suffering people to find peace in the '70s. For the South Vietnamese still do not regard a Communist takeover as the peace they had hoped to achieve. But the South Vietnamese are quickly becoming a people without hope.

Mr. Goodman is with the Hoover Institution at Stanford University.

## Readers write

### 'Irresponsible talk'

To The Christian Science Monitor:

I was glad to see your editorial "Irresponsible talk." It is inconceivable that the United States could entertain, for a moment, the thought of taking military action against the oil-producing countries. I can think of no circumstance whatever that would justify such a move. Such talk, far from frightening the Arabs into going our way, only antagonizes them further. I think we need to be more conciliatory with the Arabs, very firm with Israel.

Evanston, Ill.

Winifred Tipton

To The Christian Science Monitor:

I was very impressed with Mr. Hirsch's column "Anti-Semitism in fashion?" It was a fair assessment of what is, in my view, a most dangerous and crucial situation.

Aviation Week, in a recent editorial, spelled it out by saying that this country has seriously weakened current combat capability by shipping arms to Israel. A preventive war launched by the Israelis with our weapons would mean an embargo that would cripple the free world. We have, in fact, created a Frankenstein which can act without our wishes or control. The talk of sending American troops to the Mideast would make my blood run cold — if it hadn't already made it boil.

Hackettstown, N.J.

Frank Harvey

To The Christian Science Monitor:

What is all this media chatter about sabre-rattling over the Muslim oil fields? Have the newscasters and cartoonists ever been to Saudi Arabia? Do they think it would be like taking Honduras or Gambia? If they do, they know neither their history nor the essence of religions. It would be another Holy War, a Jihad between the Muslims from Mauritania to Mindanao, from Turkestan to Tanzania, and the other peoples of the book. The lands once held in uneasy fealty by Britain, France, Italy, Spain, and Portugal would have to be ruled by the war-weary, inchoate might of the United States. Marx might chuckle in his grave; Mao in his bed.

Of course we would win, but what? A new world of colonialism, and holding an empty bag.

Who taught the Arabs modern fighting? Who has educated their generations since the arrival of the first sail-borne missionaries? The British. The Americans. The French.

Since the memory of man, the Arabs and the Phoenicians before them have been trading by land and by sea. A bargain costs less than a battle. Not ransom must anyone pay, but the price of a blowless, bickering bargain, and if needed, with all the histrionics of bootkeepers in bazaars.

Let us paint religion out of the picture. Let us use our common sense. Gloucester, Mass. Carleton S. Coon

## Point of view

### Busing—not the right issue

By Roscoe Drummond

Washington  
There is something about forced busing to out-of-neighborhood schools which causes most people to be against it.

This is evident whenever it has been possible to measure public sentiment in elections in different parts of the country, in primary contests and opinion polls. The verdict has been invariably and visibly negative.

I think it is good for society and good for education that wherever possible black and white students should be educated together so that they may be better ready to associate together in the community.

But as one who cordially welcomed the unanimous Supreme Court decision against the historic practice of requiring blacks to attend black schools and whites to attend white schools, I am being driven to the conclusion that forced busing to achieve a fixed racial quota is losing sight of the priority goal of public education: better and equal schools and schooling for black and white students alike.

It seems to me that compulsory busing is proving itself to be a divisive and disruptive way not to achieve what is most needed, which is better education for all.

A recent headline in a morning newspaper read: "Boston Mothers Plead for Peace." But they weren't getting peace and their children, black and white, were not getting educated. When South Boston high school reopened the police not only outnumbered the teachers, they outnumbered the students. Decent education is not attainable in such a climate.

Undoubtedly there is racial hostility embedded in the busing issue, but there is evidence that many parents, black and white, do not like long, daily busing trips to distant schools for their children.

Now that the discriminatory, dual school system has been almost completely wiped from the face of the nation, Alabama Gov. George Wal-

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Concerning your editorial "Irresponsible talk," with which I agree, I would like to make the additional point that the reduction from 900 to 500 ships to 500 or so ships of our Navy since 1968 has very dramatic implications for any concept of United States or "allied" military intervention in Middle Eastern affairs. Since 1968 the Soviet fleet has been built up to over 1,000 ships — many armed with homing missiles superior to the weapons of our fleet.

During the Yom Kippur war of 1973, the 60-odd ships of the U.S. Sixth Fleet were literally surrounded by a fleet of over 90 Soviet men-of-war.

We make naval "excursions" into the Indian Ocean. The Soviet Union maintains a strong standing naval force in that area. We have lost the capacity for military action abroad except at the sufferance of the Soviet Union.

Our survival as a national economic, political, and social entity of our own choosing is based upon our ability to import oil and to export goods in great quantity to meet the balance of payments. Never have we been more dependent upon oceanic trade; not since revolutionary days have we been so unable to protect it. Armed intervention in the Middle East is beyond our capability, unless acquiesced in by the U.S.S.R.

Howard Bucknell III  
Athens, Ga. Captain, U.S.N. (Ret.)

### In defense of Ma Bell

To The Christian Science Monitor:  
The government instigation of the antitrust suit against the Bell Telephone system is regrettable.

I can only recommend that our antibusiness politicians should travel in foreign countries and they would develop a new appreciation for the excellence of the United States telephone system. As a machine tool manufacturer I have had to travel to most industrial foreign countries seeking markets for our machines. In Brazil you wait six months for a phone and the price is out of this world. In Europe you frequently have trouble even getting your party.

It seems to me that the excellent equipment availability, the service on existing equipment, the emergency repairs made in breakdowns due to weather or other disasters, and the new developments from research, all at a reasonable cost to U.S. consumers, should dictate leaving well enough alone.

Bloomfield, Conn. E. F. Martin

Letters expressing readers' views are welcome. Each receives editorial consideration though only a selection can be published and none individually acknowledged. All are subject to condensation.